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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Reparations Involve the World

Mussolini Asks Debtor League

Events Push Debt Settlement

Poland Imprisons Ex-Premier

Moscow Plans Soviet Palace

Congress Passes Finance Bill

OPINION of the nations crystallizes toward the point of believing that Germany will not pay reparations as outlined in the Young plan. France is the most vigorous of the nations to oppose giving up sums thus due. The stand taken by the United States Congress against war debt concessions retards action looking toward Germany's entire or partial release. Premier Mussolini of Italy urges cancellation of reparations and a league of debtor nations jointly to call upon the United States to cancel or reduce the war debts. Chancellor Bruening's declaration that Germany would pay no more has changed the whole political situation in Europe. A world understanding and agreement is being urged—is probably being forced by events.

Here is the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRIA postpones payments on private foreign debts and seizes arms from the Schutzbund.

AUSTRALIA finds its financial position improving, the deficit for four months being much less than that of a year ago.

CHINA sees the Nanking Emergency Commission take over the office of government with a depleted treasury and Chinese banks agreeing, through fear of a moratorium, to advance funds for the immediate need.

CUBA sees President Machado free political prisoners except the students guilty of bombings; the sugar mills start grinding and 15,000 tobacco workers go on strike.

FRANCE forms a new Cabinet by reshuffling the old, Premier Laval becoming Foreign Minister, Andre Tardieu War Minister and the veteran Aristide Briand retiring; strives to hold other nations to a continued belief in German reparations, and finds other countries using it as a dumping ground with "most favored nation" treaties precluding preventive tariffs.

GERMANY sees Nazi Leader Hitler and Nationalist Leader Hugenberg refuse to stand with Chancellor Bruening so as to secure prolongation of President von Hindenburg's term by Reichstag action, and approves as a national policy Bruening declaration of no more reparation payments.

GREAT BRITAIN outlines a broad popular basis for the Indian Constitution as its delegates sail for India and the consultative committee sessions; disapproves France's proposal to cancel the conditional portion of German reparations and issue in lieu of the unconditional portion German railway bonds, the major part to be offered the United States in full settlement of war debts; but implies the necessity of far-reaching adjustments in the Young plan.

JAPAN replies in affirming terms to Secretary Stimson's open door note, publishes the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1905, covering Manchurian railways and always held secret through fear of inflaming the Chinese; inducts Kinkichi Yoshizawa into office as Foreign Minister, and considers Soviet Russia's proposal of a non-aggression pact.

MANCHURIA sees spirited fighting in the southwest, with Chinese troops driving the Japanese out of the focal city of Taheshan on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and other positions, while Japan gives evidence of pressing on into Mongolia and prepares for a naval base at Port Arthur.

POLAND sentences former Premier Vincent Witos and 10 deputies to prison for terms from 18 months to three years for inciting public disobedience to the Government, and finds by the recent census that it has 31,928,500 population, Warsaw, the capital, having 1,178,217.

SOVIET RUSSIA prepares to select from projects submitted by many foreign architects plans for its Soviet Palace to be erected at once on the site of the recently demolished Moscow Cathedral as a monument to Soviet ideals and to seat in its two theaters 21,000 people.

SPAIN hails President Zamora as a national hero in a public ovation, and decides to sell or scrap 15 minor vessels of its navy.

THE UNITED STATES passes the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill through both houses of Congress and hears Secretary Mellon propose a tax plan that would increase revenues by $390,000,000 this year and by $920,000,000 next year and balance the budget in 1934; an economist committee outlines a plan for lifting the United States out of business slackness without waiting for changes abroad; the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs resolves to help by asking women not to return goods purchased at stores; veteran Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes resigns; the Democratic Party holds victory dinners throughout the country and considers Messrs. Roosevelt, Smith, Ritchie, and Baker as candidates for the presidential nomination.

Reparations, disarmament, current financing, tariffs—these four considerations have unquestionably pressed the Family of Nations during the week into something that cannot prove less than helpful—a more far-bearing wake.

Bulgaria Finds Drag Of Debts Too Heavy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 16

THE Premier, Mr. Nicholas Mouchanoff, left for Geneva this morning where he will present to the finance committee of the League of Nations a report designed to show that Bulgaria is not in a position to continue to pay reparations and foreign debts.

Without relief or help from abroad the Bulgarian lev is threatened with collapse, he asserts.

British Doubt Plan to Form Debtor League

American Help Needed in Restoring Trade, Advisers Say

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16—Strong diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear on England to join what Signor Benito Mussolini of Italy has described as a "League of Debtors," the object of which would be to present a joint front to the United States in the matter of war debts.

France has been urging this course in one form or another for some time. Signor Mussolini on Thursday gave a vivid picture of the Italian attitude in an article in Popolo d'Italia. Moreover two Italian treasury officials, Signor Antonio Beneduce and Commendatore Butti, are now here for discussion of war debts and reparations in connection with the forthcoming conference.

Reinforcing French and Italian arguments is an influential body of opinion in the "City." The British Government, however, refuses to be rushed. The view widely held in Downing Street stresses the fact that what is wanted is not a mere wiping of the slate clean. There must also be a revival of credit. Merely to tell the United States Europe can no longer pay would therefore be a purely negative step.

For positive action to set the wheels of world industry moving again, willing coöperation on the part of the United States is not only desirable, it is absolutely necessary. Would desire to coöperate be furthered by unilateral action on the part of debtors, is the cogent question asked by a number of trusted advisers whose opinion carries great weight in Britain's counsels. And the answer is obviously no.

Hence is due in part the growing belief in Downing Street that the reparations issue should be settled this year, not as the French propose in two years' time. It is pointed out six months' postponement of reparations would still leave Europe time to deal with the question before Europe is due to resume payments to the United States. And it would also have the advantage of allowing the United States to get the presidential election over before the question of war debts was reopened.

AMERICAN DEBT STAND CHECKS REICH'S RELEASE

Aftermath of World War Roils Waters on Both Sides of Atlantic

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The stand taken by Congress against further concessions by the American Government to European debtors is regarded in Europe as entirely changing the situation. For hitherto, however unfounded the belief might be, it has been thought that sooner or later there would be a general agreement embracing both debts and reparations.

Now that hope has disappeared. Perhaps it was never justified. Yet when the Young Committee split up the German debts into two parts, one of which was earmarked for the payment of allied debts to America, and when President Hoover included reparations as well as debts in his moratorium proposals, it was considered that the connection had been in fact established.

But the attitude of Congress has altogether dispelled the prospects of a cancellation or reduction of allied payments to America proportionately with the remission of German debts to the Allies. For the present, at least, the door appears to be banged, barred, and bolted.

French Stand on Young Plan

Taking the facts as they are, it is well to consider the consequences. Both France and Great Britain, to say nothing of Italy and Belgium, have been prepared to lighten the German obligations, provided their own were lightened.

The British policy laid down in the Balfour note was to obtain from the Continent the wherewithal to pay British debts and no more. England made no effort to collect large sums owing to it. French policy, as it has developed, has not been dissimilar, except that the French have insisted on a margin for reparations proper.

Now the European creditors of Germany, who are also the European debtors of America, are forced to press for the collection of the German annuities. They cannot afford to be accommodating. If they forgo their claims they must pay out of their own pockets.

Menace of Revolt

Yet it is, rightly or wrongly, widely recognized here that Germany cannot pay, and that the enforcement of payment will be destructive not only for Germany but for the creditors themselves. Their attitude toward Germany, therefore, determined by the American attitude toward Europe, is one which they take against their will and against their better judgment.

Nor is this all. Not only is it believed that the attempt to collect reparations will ruin Germany and have grave repercussions on Germany's creditors, it is likewise realized that sooner or later Germany will revolt. Even if it had the capacity to pay, it would still refuse to pay. The whole trend of German politics is toward such a deadlock.

The collection of debts, whether on this side of the Atlantic or on the other, does not yet cease to be productive of the most unsatisfactory situation.

Women Take Active Interest In Demand for World Peace

Expect 1,000,000 Names to Petition Urging Geneva Delegates to Adopt Some Definite Methods of Bringing Peace to Nations

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — Do American women want peace enough to work for it? Is their interest sufficiently widespread to reach into all classes and all communities? These are questions which the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War has undertaken to answer in its seventh annual convention here next week.

In the first six conferences women have been given information on war and peace. This year, for the first time, the 11 national organizations composing the committee have been allotted time on the program to tell what their members actually do for international relations.

A few years ago the conference carried great packages of petitions for the World Court up to the Senate, leaving that august chamber with the aspect of a deep snowstorm at their departure. This year the women have been gathering what they hope will amount to 1,000,000 names of women asking the disarmament conference next month in Geneva to do something about international limitation of armament.

A number of the petition blanks have come back to the organizations with messages from women who are nearing the fourscore and ten mark. One has come from a woman confined to her room who has persuaded 52 callers to put their names on the petition. The first blank to come back to one national headquarters was from the wife of a millionaire and it was followed closely by one from a cook in Illinois.

Shows Interest in Peace

When the representatives of the organizations appear on the program they will tell what their respective groups have done for the official work sponsored by the conference, United States adherence to the World Court, the Kellogg pact, acceptance of the World Court reservations, and disarmament appeals to the London and Geneva conferences.

But back of this lies a tremendous amount of activity which is being promoted throughout the country in big cities, in rural communities, among junior groups and adults as well. Each of the eleven organizations has some type of pro-

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METROPOLITAN BOSTON BILL TO BE PRESSED

Sponsors to Take Measure to Voters If Legislature Defeats It

Approval of the Metropolitan Boston bill, which would secure to the 13 cities and the 29 towns now embraced in the Massachusetts Metropolitan district more economically and effectively conducted municipal affairs, is to be sought again this year from the Legislature.

Announced as a distinguishing feature of the measure is the purpose of its sponsors to invoke a referendum vote by the people of the municipalities affected should legislative sanction be refused.

The bill, drawn up by Prof. Joseph H. Beale, is to be pressed for consideration by legislators and people. The measure is sponsored by the conference on metropolitan planning which includes among its members Mr. March G. Bennett, Mr. W. H. Ballard, Mr. Ellerton J. Brehault, Mr. Carroll W. Doten, Mr. Wilfred J. Doyle, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder and Mr. Roger W. Babson.

Commanding Position

What a commanding position a Boston of more than 1,500,000 population would assume among the other great cities of the United States the Metropolitan Conference has thoroughly considered. The conference, giving its compelling reasons for a Metropolitan Boston, says:

"Boston, regarded as one of the four great cities of the country, is unfortunately placed in a corner, without a great agricultural hinterland, and without the easiest communication with the rest of the country. That it has held its own for 300 years is due not to the excellence of its location but to the continued character and ability of its inhabitants.

"To these things alone we must look if we are to maintain the position historically held by the city. Today these qualities are found scattered throughout the entire Metropolitan District, not concentrated in the City of Boston.

"Boston needs and must have for its continued prosperity the constant thought and effort of all its people eventually directed toward the interests of the city. It is only by fostering an organization which shall bring together and be the official mouthpiece for the efforts of the entire population of the district that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

SENATE GROUP HEARS STIMSON ON LOAN PAPERS

Committee Postpones Vote on Demanding Them From Secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was called before the Senate Finance Committee today to explain his department's refusal to supply correspondence with reference to the Barco concession and loans to Colombia. The committee postponed until next week a vote on demanding the papers.

Mr. Stimson appeared before the committee's executive session at the request of Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the committee. Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, California, who has sponsored the investigation of foreign bond issues, did not sit with the committee.

The State Department has refused to furnish the committee in open session correspondence with the American Legation in Colombia which dealt with the restoration of the Barco oil concession to American interests last year.

It also has refused to furnish correspondence with reference to a $4,000,000 loan extended to Colombia by the National City Company 10 days after the concession was granted. The loan had been contracted for the year before.

Senator Johnson, who originally asked for the documents, but who is not a member of the committee, sat outside in an anteroom while Mr. Stimson testified. Senator Johnson said he was asked to leave the committee room during the executive session.

Chile Seeks Information

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 16 (By U. P.)—Instructions were cabled to the Chilean Ambassador in Washington yesterday to request the Senate Finance Committee, which is now examining New York loans to South and Central American countires, to investigate Chilean loans in order to determine whether or not commissions were paid officials of this Government in order to obtain their assistance in obtaining the business.

Bicentennial Active In Latin America

WASHINGTON, Jan 16 (By U. P.)—Representative Sol Bloom (D.) of New York, chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, has received reports indicating widespread observance of the anniversary throughout Latin America.

"We welcome and appreciate the interest of the southern republics in this celebration," he said. "Those countries, in common with the United States, have traditions which may be traced back to the extraordinary personal influences of George Washington."

The commission announced as outstanding features of the celebration special exercises by the Pan-American Union on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, and a pilgrimage on April 14 to "Mount Vernon." There diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries will read messages from their respective Presidents.

CONNECTICUT MOTOR REGISTRATIONS RISE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan 16 (AP)—The number of registered motor vehicles and licensed operators in Connecticut showed a substantial increase in 1931 over the preceding year, the state motor vehicle department reported today.

There were 363,386 registered vehicles, an increase of 2825, and 416,097 operators, an increase of 7118 over 1930. Exclusive of receipts from gasoline taxes, the department collected $8,259,541 during the year.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFICIT DROPS, STABILITY GAIN

Premiers' Drastic Plan for Rehabilitation Gets Tangible Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Substantial improvement of Australia's financial position is disclosed by an analysis of the budget accounts of each Australian Government prepared by the Commonwealth statistician.

For the first four months of the financial year 1930-31 the aggregate deficits of the seven Governments amounted to £15,304,000, as compared with £18,119,000 for the same period of the previous financial year.

The net total receipts had increased by £800,000 and expenditure declined by £22,000,000. This result was achieved in the face of heavy expenditure on unemployment relief and exchange. The present rate of exchange means an additional outlay at the rate of £9,000,000 a year for the Commonwealth Government in meeting its overseas interest bills.

Alone among the states, New South Wales has failed to improve its position. The deficit of that State for the first four months of the 1930-31 financial year is £7,782,000, as compared with £5,306,000 for the same period of 1930-31. This result is attributed to the policy of the Premier, Mr. J. T. Lang, under whose auspices New South Wales defaulted on its payments to the Commonwealth for overseas interest.

The position of the Commonwealth Government shows a striking improvement. The deficit has been reduced from £5,900,000 for the first four months of the last financial year to £717,000. Commonwealth receipts improved by £2,000,000 to £21,506,000 and expenditure declined by £3,220,000 to £22,223,000. This recovery of the leeway was due to the adoption of the Premiers' plan of financial rehabilitation which involved a 22½ per cent cut in interest, public services salaries, pensions and social service expenditure.

The postponement by the British Government of principal payments due on Australia's war debt improved the Commonwealth budgetary position by £2,000,000.

The deficits for the first four months of the financial year amounted to £15,304,000.

Rising wool and wheat prices have made the position of Australia more hopeful than for the past 18 months. The most acute period of the crisis has apparently passed.

Columbia River Power Project Found Feasible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16—A colossal reclamation and power project capable of furnishing water for the entire Columbia River basin, and power for the whole northwest region, was reported feasible today by engineers of the United States bureau of reclamation to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Plans include a dam 4100 feet long, nearly three times the length of the Hoover Dam now under construction in Nevada. Engineers estimate the cost about $394,155,000. The principal object of the project is to supply power, and reclamation bureau engineers believe it could be paid for through the sale of power in 50 years.

Irrigation is regarded as of secondary importance, although the dam will raise the height of the Columbia River 350 feet and will back water up 150 miles from the Grand Coulee to the Canadian border. According to Mr. R. F. Walter, chief engineer of the reclamation bureau, the plans were made after several years of survey and intensive investigation.

The project, if approved by Congress, will be located on the Columbia River, 150 miles below the Canadian border and 100 miles northwest of Spokane, Wash. The engineers estimate that water raised by the dam would irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres.

LEGAL OVERLAPPING OF BANKS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Objections of Colorado lawyers to encroachments upon their practice by the larger banks, through trust departments, took tangible form here recently when the State Supreme Court authorized the grievance committee of the Colorado Bar Association to file contempt proceedings against five Denver banks.

The complaints have been prepared by Mr. Max Melville, special prosecutor in the case, and charge the banks and their trust officers with practicing law without a license and with violation of ethics of the bar association.

According to Mr. Melville, the bar association hopes to gain through the proceedings rules defining what constitutes practice of law.

PERU RESTRICTS VOTE

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 16 (By U. P.)—A proposal to grant illiterates the right to vote was rejected by the Constitutional Assembly yesterday, 73 to 25.

Balkan Agreement Fostered by Serbians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

ONE of the recent hopeful developments in international relations in the Balkans is the fact that the most influential patriotic society in Serbia, known as "the National Defense," has launched a crusade for a better understanding between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

In addition to this an appeal, issued and secretly circulated by the Jugoslav Agrarian Party and published in the Bulgarian press, also lays special emphasis on better Serbo-Bulgarian relations even at the price of significant concessions on the part of Serbia.

Big Relief Bill Nears Enactment

House Passes Measure for $2,000,000,000 by Vote of 335 to 55

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—While President Hoover refused to stir up partisan objections to his rehabilitation measures by taking a direct personal part in the program centering on his own renomination, the Hoover nonpartisan Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill was on the way to prompt enactment. The House yesterday gave the measure forming the $2,000,000,000 corporation a huge majority of 335 to 55.

Although this bill already has passed the Senate, it will not reach Mr. Hoover until differences between the Senate and House bill are ironed out in conference between the two legislative chambers.

Meanwhile, it was stated at the White House that Mr. Hoover was giving his whole thought to the problems of setting the country once more on the highway of prosperity. The statement was made by Mr. Theodore G. Joslin, the President's secretary, as follows:

"The President is giving his undivided thought and attention to the problems concerning the country and to the relief program that is before Congress. He just refuses to see anyone on personal politics or to discuss personal politics."

Although Mr. Hoover has taken the position that he will not engage in active political matters while his nonpartisan measures are pending before Congress, his friends have set up the machinery for his renomination, and Mr. James Francis Burke, counsel of the Republican National Committee, stated frankly that he had returned to Washington with that objective in view.

The newly passed reconstruction corporation bill is the keystone of the Hoover rehabilitation program. It is expected that it will be in effect some time next week. It is also known that the White House is prepared to go ahead with the appointment of the heads of the new organization immediately on completion of the necessary legislation.

There are several important differences between the bill as passed by the Senate and by the House.

One of these is whether $1,500,000,000 of bonds to be issued by the corporation should be admitted to discount privileges at Federal Reserve Banks. The Senate voted they should not be while the House bill will make them eligible.

Another difficulty is the rider attached by the Senate to the bill providing that an extra $50,000,000 be lent through the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers for crop production.

While this proposal was defeated in the House, a somewhat similar measure to aid agriculture was included, providing that one-tenth of the original $500,000,000 subscribed by the Government or $50,000,000, shall be earmarked for loans to farmer and livestock organizations.

While the reconstruction bill was pending yesterday initial steps were taken to reach a conference agreement between Senate and House on the bill increasing capitalization of the Federal Land Banks. The House measure calls for $100,000,000; the Senate for $125,000,000.

Financial Leaders Clear Way for New Corporation

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Leading American financial interests, including United States Treasury Department officials and private bankers as well, are already clearing the way for successful and prompt financing of the proposed new $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Bankers said yesterday the present week's rally in United States Government securities was an excellent augury that buyers would readily purchase securities to be floated to give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the money needed for its operation. A temporary setback which occurred in the market for Liberties yesterday had been anticipated as a natural "breathing spell" after the spirited gains of the last few days.

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TOKYO GETS SOVIET PLAN FOR ACCORD

Nonaggression Treaty Proposed to Japan by Litvinoff

TOKYO WAR OFFICE OPPOSES PROJECT

Inukai Prepares Report in Reply to Moscow on Proposal

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 16—Public interest in the Japanese reply to the Stimson note regarding the Manchurian situation is eclipsed by the disclosure that the Soviets have informally suggested to Japan the conclusion of a mutual treaty of nonaggression, similar to that recently initiated with France in Paris.

It is understood that Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, mentioned the matter to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Foreign Minister, when Mr. Yoshizawa saw him in passing through Moscow on his way from Paris a fortnight ago en route for Tokyo. Mr. Yoshizawa replied that the matter needed careful consideration and that he would outline his attitude after assuming the portfolio on his arrival in Japan.

Simultaneously Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, the Soviet Ambassador at Tokyo, visited Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Premier, recalling that the Soviet has signed nonaggression treaties with numerous neighbors and suggesting that it might alleviate public apprehension regarding future Russo-Japanese relations if a similar agreement were signed with Japan.

Mr. Inukai replied that his first impression was to doubt the necessity for such an agreement, since it is certain that Japan will never intend any aggression against Russia, and vice versa. Mr. Troyanowsky thought, nevertheless, that it might calm apprehension about possible rivalries, especially in north Manchuria, where the Russian people see the Chinese Eastern Railway as a vital link in their communications.

To Submit Report

The news leaked out today, when Moscow published a vigorous denial of alleged rumors in Japan that Russia was seeking a Russo-Japanese entente. Reference to this denial caused the Foreign Office to confirm rumors that both Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Troyanowsky had intimated the desirability of a mutual nonaggression pact.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa will submit his report on the matter to the Cabinet shortly, possibly on Tuesday. Competent observers think that he will explain that such a pact seems unnecessary, if it is merely a military instrument. However, if Russia is willing to go further and make an extensive treaty proposal, it will be worth long consideration.

The military viewpoint, which is likely to determine Japan's attitude, was finally revealed tonight in a press communiqué, in which the War Office points out that it is natural that Moscow suggest such an agreement, since it has made similar accords with numerous other powers. However, such agreements are useless unless they cover economic and diplomatic affairs, and propaganda.

Pact Held Unnecessary

The general staff feels that the Soviet certainly is not in a position to attack Japan, at least until the Soviet industrial plan has been completed. Japan has no reason to invade Soviet territory. Hence a pact is unnecessary. However, in the event that the Soviet wants to discuss a wider agreement, Japan must center its negotiations on propaganda and on economic matters, preventing Communistic propaganda in the Orient, and also the dumping of Russian goods. Military authorities recall Soviet economic and diplomatic aggression in Mongolia, resulting in the virtual annexation of a large part of the Mongol regions, and wonder if Moscow is ready to surrender the Soviet position there.

Mr. Yoshizawa handed Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador, a reply to the American note, after which the Embassy sent it on to Washington. The press considers that the reply is couched in general terms, merely restating Japan's position as Mr. Stimson restated the general American position. As forecast, Japan reiterates its support of the open door and denies any breach in the Kellogg or the Nine Power Pacts.

However, it reiterates the necessity of realistic consideration of the Chinese questions, asserting that "treaties relating to China must necessarily be applied with regard to the state of affairs from time to time prevailing in that country . . . the present unsettled and distracted state of China is not what was in contemplation by the contracting parties at the time of the treaty signed at Washington.

It was certainly unsatisfactory then, but it did not display the disunion and antagonism that it does today. This cannot affect the binding character or the stipulations of the treaties, but may in material respects modify their application, since they must necessarily be applied with reference to the state of the facts as they exist.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 16—A Soviet-Japanese pact of neutrality and nonaggression was proposed by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

'Humane' Warfare Impossible

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Long History of Disarmament Efforts Tells Need of Clear-Cut Political Accord of Nations

DISARMAMENT SERIES—*Last of Six Articles*

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The history of disarmament has not yet been written, but even the most cursory study of men's attempts, over many centuries, to curb the weapons of war throws a revealing light upon the problems of the coming conference.

As early as 1139 the Second Council of the Lateran, under Pope Innocent II, attempted to forbid entirely the use of certain early forms of artillery, except against the Turks. This prohibition was never effective. Catapulting continued. But it was probably the first illustration of disarmament by limitation of methods, the latest examples of which have been attempts to limit the use of poison gas, or as in the London Naval Treaty of 1930, to "humanize" the submarine.

War is so essentially inhuman, particularly in its modern phases, when not merely gladiatorial armies but entire populations are inevitably involved, that its horrors can hardly be lessened by gentlemen's agreements.

The coming conference should therefore recognize that to end the use of poison gas in war, production of such gases, and more especially of the means of projecting them, must be under international control. Similarly, as long as submarines exist, they will be used by nations struggling, as they suppose, for their very existence.

Discussed for 150 Years

Apart from the earliest attempts, it is seldom realized that the question of disarmament has now been officially under discussion for 115 years. And in private texts the discussion can be traced back for many centuries. But in the century which elapsed between the Congress of Vienna and 1914, responsible statesmen were almost continuously exchanging official views on disarmament, interrupted only by various wars.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna had established the Holy Alliance—a league far surpassing in its superstatedom the powers of the League of Nations—and had apparently therefore laid the groundwork for limitation of armaments. Tsar Alexander I of Russia wrote to Lord Castlereagh in 1816, advocating a general reduction. The Holy Alliance, he said, would "make it possible to relieve Europe from the burden and danger of excessive armaments."

But Alexander's own army was then the largest in Europe, and the other powers claimed that they had already carried out substantial re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Engineers Find Adventure in Survey Of 700-Mile Haifa-Bagdad Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASRA, Irak — Seven tunnels and 10 viaducts from the Plain of Armageddon to the Moab Plateau, and a bridge of nearly 2000 feet over the Euphrates at the ancient town of Hit—these are the highlights in the romance of Haifa-Bagdad railway field survey which has just been completed.

The 500 engineers and others engaged in the survey have had diversified experiences. In the Jordan Valley they have encountered 800 feet below sea level, a shade temperature of 110 degrees; on the high desert plateau they have found their water-buckets frozen in the mornings. All their water has had to be carried in 400-gallon tanks fitted on motor-trailers. Perpetually they have had to guard against marauding Bedouin.

Apart from their own local precautions, the general security of the survey was maintained by the Royal Air Force, the Iraki Desert Police and the Transjordan Arab Legion.

The railway, when complete, will join up the agricultural and oil bearing districts of Irak to the Mediterranean, and will be nearly 700 miles long. The survey has taken nearly a year.

HITLER ACQUITTED ON LIBEL CHARGE

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP)—Herr Adolf Hitler was acquitted today on a charge of libel brought by Capt. Walter Stennes, formerly of the police and at one time Herr Hitler's colleague.

Herr Julius Lippert, editor of the National Socialist newspaper Angriff, was convicted and fined 300 marks or 30 days in jail.

JAPANESE GIRL PLANS TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Miss Suzu Kaminaka, a member of the Japan Light Airplane Club, plans a good-will flight to Europe next spring in an all-Japan-made airplane propelled by a 35 horsepower motor. She will fly to London via Korea, Russia, Germany and France, and will be financed by wealthy patrons of the club.

NONPARTISAN WORK DEMANDED FROM CONGRESS

Walsh Says Every Reasonable Relief Bill Must Be Given Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Congress should give its immediate and undivided attention to every reasonable proposal for economic relief of the nation, whether it comes from a Republican President or a Republican or Democratic member of Congress, in the opinion of Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh is giving his undivided attention this session to the promotion of measures which he believes will give relief to those in want.

"If the Congress delays, if we fail to consider promptly all relief proposals, if we fail the people, the burden of responsibility will shift rightly and properly to Congress," Senator Walsh warns his colleagues. "I do not propose to delay one hour in giving attention and consideration to any reasonable proposal whether from President, senator or representative, that will relieve the threatened panicky condition that now overshadows the nation," he adds.

Held Chargeable

"I fear we do not realize fully the awful alarm that prevails among the American people," he says. "And rightly we shall be held chargeable if we dillydally, postpone or fail to grapple with every and all proposals seeking to give relief to our shaken financial structure. We must restore confidence to our people and seek to relieve the misery and suffering and poverty now prevailing throughout the country."

Mr. Walsh urges his colleagues to "clear the table of legislation that is not urgent" and turn its entire attention to remedial measures that will seek to bolster up the financial institutions of the country and give employment to more of the people.

As his part in the effort to enact remedial measures, Senator Walsh has introduced to the Senate a bill providing for an emergency circulation fund. It provides for a temporary issue of currency to supply the vacuum produced by hoarding and from frozen assets.

Under the bill the Secretary of Treasury is directed to have printed United States Treasury notes to be called "emergency circulation fund." Any bank, corporation, or citizen shall have the right to deposit United States bonds in the amount of $1000 or multiples thereof and to receive from such fund 90 per cent of the bonds' face value in United States Treasury notes.

An an alternative Senator Walsh suggested in a letter to Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, made public today, that the Treasury issue circulation bonds, totaling approximately $1,000,000,000, to be absorbed by the national banks as a basis for an issue of bank notes.

On Long-Term Basis

"The Treasury by this operation," Mr. Walsh told the Secretary, "could fund on a long-term basis, at a low interest rate, some of the present short-term indebtedness. Or, if that were deemed inexpedient, the capital requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which the Treasury is to be called upon to supply to the amount of $500,000,000, and the Treasury's contribution of $125,000,000 of capital funds to the federal land banks, could safely and easily be met by an issue of circulation bonds."

Mr. Walsh pointed out to Mr. Mellon that at the present time the national bank note circulation is held down below $700,000,000, as compared with a possible $1,650,000,000, because of the fact that sufficient circulation bonds for this purpose are not available.

Summing up his attitude toward the problems of the Government at the minute, Senator Walsh said today: "The country is passing through a conflagration. The credit and finance structure is threatened. The first job of Congress is to put out the fire, stop the spread, restore confidence in the country's financial institutions and the Government's capacity to serve and legislate to help reëstablish sound credit and financial stability.

"After this is done," he said, "the Congress must reconstruct and give its attention to all social problems."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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"Where You Dine in a Stable"
Lunch, 12 M. to 2 P. M.
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LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
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Delicious Luncheons and Suppers 60c
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Open daily
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Something Aeronautic in Automobiles

Wide World

CAPT. J. V. MARTIN INSPECTS REAR ENGINE

Engine at Rear Pushes Streamlined Motorcar—'Prow' Is Blunt and Roomy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—A streamlined type of automobile with motor in the rear, which aerodynamic engineers have declared would ultimately supplant the present form of automobile, has been introduced here by Capt. J. V. Martin, airplane designer, who 20 years ago organized the Harvard Aeronautical Society.

The machine embodies many aerodynamic features worked out in airplane construction, and yet it is a roomier, more comfortable, more economical automobile than any thus far produced, Captain Martin asserts.

Standard automobiles at high speeds cause a strong vacuum in the rear known as "drag" and around 70 miles an hour the drag consumes three-fourths of the motor's energy, Captain Martin explains. The aerodynamic type consumes only one-third of its horsepower at equivalent speeds, and at lower speeds it overcomes air resistance easily, he adds. The two-seated car can be run 55 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and the four-seated, 45, Captain Martin says.

Oddly, it is not the front end of a moving vehicle which produces the greater air resistance, but the rear end. Therefore, the rear of the Martin car tapers to a point, and the front is blunt and roomy. The driver and passenger get an almost unimpeded view of the surroundings, increasing safety in traffic and giving a better view of scenery, Captain Martin says.

There are no running boards, outside lamps or other encumbrances to stop the free flow of air around the body of the car. The weight of steel springs is avoided by the substitution of aviation suspension rubber-cord, which costs far less and is computed to last as long as the automobile.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Kilwining Club: Robert Burns supper; ceremonies and talk on "Robert Burns," by Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay; entertainment program; Walter Scott Hall, Berkeley Street, 6:30.

Senior class of Simmons College: Formal dance, Hotel Bradford.

Presentation of play, "Take My Advice," by Tau Beta Society of Brookline, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Franklin Typographical Society: Annual meeting and dinner, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, evening.

Fourth Division Veterans Association of New England: Reunion get-together, afternoon and dinner, 7; Maj.-Gen. Benjamin A. Poore (retired), speaker; Hotel Kenmore.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Supper dance, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, state suite, 8:30. Dinner, John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Ladies Cafe, 6:30. Dance, Dancers' Club, ballroom, 8.

Performance of "As You Like It," by Wellesley Shakespeare Society, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"This Thing Called Love," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Colonial—"Marina," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Kaiserliebchen," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Salem Five Churches Forum: Address, "My Adventure in Africa," by Mr. Bruno Roselli, Second Church, Salem, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Readings from contemporary poetry with comment, by Miss Katherine B. Norcross, 3:30; concert, Boston Jewish Choral Society, Prof. S. Braslavsky, conducting, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "A Program for America," by Dr. Will Durant, author; musical program; Ford Hall, 7:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Lecture, "Mahatma Gandhi as I Know Him," by Mr. Syud Hossain, editor-in-chief, Bombay Chronicle; George W. Brown Hall, 396 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Statler: Luncheon and meeting, Florence Crittenton League, ballroom and foyer, noon. Meeting, National Association of Window Shade Manufacturers, Georgian Room.

Luncheon meeting, Cambridge League of Women Voters, Mr. Edwin M. Smith, speaker, on "Charting Massachusetts' Industrial Future," Hotel Commander, noon.

Meeting, Boston Ministers' Association, Book Review of "Social Progress and Christian Ideals," by Mr. Carl Knudsen, Boston Public Library, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, address, "America and the Alien," by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, auspices Work Committee; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Universalist Ministers: Meeting, talk, "A Poet Tells Her Own Story," by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:30.

Matinée bridge, benefit families of disabled veterans, Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill.

Laying of the corner stone of new Massachusetts National Guard Air Corps Building, Brig.-Gen. John H. Agnew, speaker, Boston Municipal Airport, 11.

Boston Building Congress: General and annual meeting and luncheon, 12:30; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chalmers Clifton, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the Emmanuel Church, a concert by the choir of the Bach Cantata Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 18, in Steinert Hall, a concert by Richard Moulton, pianist, and Pauline Banister.

Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the Junior League, a concert by the Birkshire Trio.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Ignas Jan Paderewski.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by the Yorkida Trio.

Thursday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall a dance recital by Harald Kreutzberg.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gustav Holst, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gustav Holst, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Madame Carmondi Jean.

Monday evening, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paul Robeson.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the New England Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Klaus Goetz, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission, free, Open Mondays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibitions of the Ross Collection, opening Jan. 13; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Loan Exhibition of Sporting Prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other 16th century German woodcuts; Drawings of the 16th century French School.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Rooms.—Paintings by contemporary Boston artists, lent by Academy of Artists. Also, a supplementary exhibition of books on the modern school of painting, from the collection of the Division of Fine Arts of the library.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General exhibition of prints and paintings.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General print exhibition.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by rain; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; snow or rain Sunday afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by rain or snow, with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north, shifting to southeast or east winds, increasing over south portion Sunday, and fair weather tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	64	Montreal	22	42
Bismarck	-2	16	Nantucket	38	58
Boston	36	65	New Orleans	64	76
Buffalo	32	58	New York	40	66
Calgary	8	20	Norfolk, Va.	52	74
Charleston	58	76	North Platte	18	28
Chicago	34	34	Philadelphia	42	70
Cincinnati	38	62	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	54
Denver	12	26	Pittsburgh	38	66
Eastport, Me.	28	52	Portland, Me.	34	44
Hatteras	60	68	Raleigh	38	74
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	34	38
7p.m. Jan. 16	76		St. Paul	12	30
Helena, Mont.	14	26	Salt Lake City	22	30
Huron, S.D.	16	16	San Francisco	46	48
Jacksonville	68	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	36
Kansas City	32	32	Seattle	32	56
Key West	70	78	Tampa	64	76
Los Angeles	42	50	Washington	42	78
Memphis	46	58	Wichita, Kan.	34	34
Miami, Fla.	72	74	Williston, N.D.	-8	4

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 16.
B—Maximum Jan. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:29 p. m., Sunday 5:52 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS UP

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Deposits in Connecticut savings banks increased $27,659,212 during the year ended last September 30 as compared to the previous year, George J. Bassett, state bank commissioner, reported yesterday.

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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BOSTON, MASS.

Women Demand Step For Peace at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

gram on international relations which is sent to local members.

What the local members do with this program indicates to some degree the depth of interest in world peace on the part of the women of America. To take one report, that of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, there have been study groups throughout the states, ten of them enrolling 375 women in Georgia alone. Last year there were 1125 meetings conducted in the interest of world peace, 2163 peace speakers, sermons and discussions, 54,689 pamphlets distributed, 62 peace demonstrations, 141 peace floats, 990 poster exhibits, 190 young people's programs, 41 booth and window exhibits, 176 friendship boxes and articles donated. All the work was accomplished with an expenditure of $1617.

Colorado had 30 visiting speakers and 80 young people's programs. Iowa reported nine radio addresses, 87 articles in local newspapers and led all the states in using 7925 leaflets, Kansas sent 222 peace communications to federal officials. Kentucky exceeded all other states in holding 390 peace metings and in having ten booths and window exhibits. Ohio produced 115 peace floats in parades.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women has done a unique piece of work in its good-will tours to Europe on which about 200 women have visited 21 countries, returning to speak in their own and neighboring states on international topics. The result has been the establishment of an International Federation of Business and Professional Women which this year has set up a permanent headquarters in Geneva. Every February the 1300 clubs in the federation observe international relations month with programs in a number of which alien residents of communities are invited to take part.

The National Young Women's Christian Association sent out programs for three model peace meetings this autumn and is receiving replies from many communities where the programs have been tried out. Fort Smith, Ark., has had two discussion meetings, six open meetings with speakers, and a pageant. Louisville, Ky., has presented a peace play and had a public meeting in addition to association conferences. Hastings, Neb., organized a group of 12 speakers to give five-minute speeches before churches and women's organizations in town and coöperates with a civic committee on international relations which includes men as well as women.

Girl Reserves Active

The 270,000 Girl Reserves in the association, ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, sent petitions which 16 Washington members presented to President Hoover urging armament limitations.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has organized world citizenship classes with prescribed courses of study and offers certificates of accomplishment to the groups which contribute the five most interesting class exercises for use by the other groups. The department has prepared a bibliography and a list of recommended legislation based on the resolutions adopted by the conventions of the federation. This list includes changing the laws of neutrality so that this country will not furnish arms and ammunition to a country breaking its pledge not to go to war to settle international troubles as set forth in the Pact of Paris.

A peace pact pageant has been presented by a number of junior and high school groups this year and clubs in the federation have been asked to sponsor contests in their schools for lettering and decorating copies of the Kellogg pact to be hung in the schools.

The special work of the National League of Women Voters is the publication of literature dealing with peace topics, 4872 copies of which have been sold or distributed in the last six months. The literature covers such topics as arbitration and conciliation, disarmament, foreign policy, Latin America and Pacific, multilateral treaty, National Defense Act, neutrality, the World Court.

The department has a representative in Washington to watch legislation in which it is interested, it has sponsored a number of conferences on foreign policy, and has study groups all over the country, single ones in some cities of less than 2000 inhabitants, and several groups in the larger cities.

Programs are sent out by the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the National Conference of the American Ethical Union.

Work Is Systematic

The National Council of Jewish Women sends out programs and book lists. Its peace department has an unusual plan of work, each of the 14 members being responsible for a specialized piece of work, bulletins and clippings, exhibits, literature, moving pictures, program and publicity, radio, schools, speakers, organization, Canadian work, juniors, Washington representatives.

The council communicates directly with its 219 sections, sending out educational material, pamphlets of suggestions for work, such as the observance of Pan-American day, armistice day, good-will day, peace pact day. It calls the attention of its members to books, plays and pageants, statements on the standing of pending legislation, and the findings of other groups.

Discussions with members of the National Women's Trade Union League are carried on in shops and factories, over the work benches and during the lunch hours. Special leaflets have been prepared by the league dealing with international confidence as a means of establishing prosperity and economic security.

The international relations program of the American Association of University Women includes participation in the work of the international federation, education on international affairs, and support for legislative measures designed to insure the peace of the world.

The branches carry, out the program through study groups, lectures, institutes, local surveys of public opinion, exhibits showing the economic, cultural and political relations of the community to the world, and work with educational institutions along the lines of textbooks, methods of social science teaching, and regulations hampering social science teachers. The branches are also asked to coöperate in such ways as arranging international exchanges of teachers and students, hospitality to foreign teachers and students, and securing travel information for their members.

An Hour of Organ Music by William E. Zeuch
Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M. at First Church, Boston
(Corner Berkeley and Marlboro Sts.)
Program: Choral, Boellmann; Carillon, de la Marter; Fantasie Rustique, Woldenholme; Scherzo, Zimmerman; Meditation, Sturges; Largo, Finale (from the New World), Dvorak; and Lemmens' "THE STORM."
Free. No Collection. Public invited.

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PLACE IN TRADE STILL RETAINED BY WHOLESALER

Merchant of Old School Fails to Bow to New Ways in Business

By NATHANAEL H. ENGLE
Marketing Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The passing of the wholesale merchant of the old school has been forecast for so many years that it comes as a distinct surprise to learn that he is still the dominant type of wholesale middleman.

A recent census report shows that there were 74,091 wholesale merchants in the United States in 1929, reporting net sales of $35,340,819,882. These merchants constitute 43.6 per cent of the total number of wholesale establishments and accounted for nearly 36.5 per cent of the total volume of wholesale trade.

Newer types of wholesale middlemen such as cash-and-carry wholesalers and wagon distributors, on the other hand, fell far short of expectations in view of the publicity they have received.

There were but 751 cash-and-carry wholesalers reported in all lines of business and their volume of sales amounted to but 0.26 per cent of the total wholesale trade; likewise only 362 wagon distributors, reporting net sales of $97,879,369, or 0.14 per cent of the total were enumerated. In addition 588 drop-shippers accounted for another small fraction, 0.35 per cent of our wholesaling business.

Wholesaler Still Leads

These figures are significant as showing the relative importance of new and old types of wholesale middlemen in their true colors. The wholesale merchant who may be said to be the direct descendant of the colonial importer, survives as the dominant wholesale trader of today.

Second in importance to the wholesale merchant is a type of establishment, the manufacturer-owned wholesale outlet, which, if not new, is indicative of new developments. In 1929 there were 16,696 of these outlets, consisting of general sales offices, district offices, and wholesale sales branches. Their combined business amounted to $16,243,339,858, or 23.37 per cent of total business at wholesale.

These figures, however, are somewhat exaggerated, since considerable duplication of sales is involved inasmuch as general and district offices frequently sell to the lesser sales branches of the manufacturer.

Agents and brokers of various sorts, practically all of which operate between the manufacturer and the wholesaler proper, accounted for more than 20 per cent of the total wholesale volume. There were 18,217 of such middlemen with sales in excess of $14,000,000,000.

Farm Middlemen Important

Wholesale middlemen in the agricultural marketing field constitute the fourth largest group in importance, handling a volume of business of nearly $5,000,000,000 or 7.11 per cent of our wholesale business. There were 34,330 of these middlemen, known collectively as assemblers and country buyers of farm products. Of this group particular significance attaches to the coöperative marketing associations, official census statistics of which are now available for the first time.

It is noteworthy that there were 4601 such coöperatives handling slightly more than $1,500,000,000 of farm products in 1929, the year which saw the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act. This act: it will be recalled, established the Federal Farm Board and was the enabling legislation authorizing that board to encourage the coöperative movement.

Of the remaining types of wholesale middlemen operating in the United States, the foreign traders are perhaps the most interesting group. They maintain some 1017 export establishments, accounting for 2.73 per cent of the total volume of wholesale trade, and 2337 import houses doing substantially the same amount of business.

FATHE SELLS STUDIO

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Pathe News, Inc., subsidiary of R-K-O, sold the motion picture studio in Jersey City to Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. Price not disclosed.

"Gilbert Quality Pecans"
Best grades in shelled stock sent prepaid anywhere in
8 oz. Carton 50 cents
for Restaurant, Hotel, Bakeries and Chain Stores. Special prices sent on request.
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COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL RUGS
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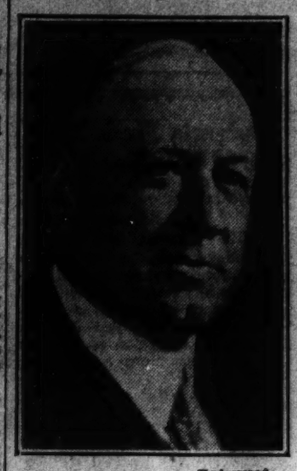
Elected to Presidency Of Engineering Council



Underwood

WILLIAM S. LEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Election of Mr. William S. Lee of Charlotte, N. C., as president of the American Engineering Council was announced yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Carl E. Grunsky of San Francisco.

STEPHENS TO TRACE CAREER OF FRANKLIN

The anniversary of Benjamin Franklin will be observed tonight by the Franklin Typographical Society at its 109th annual meeting in the Boston City Club where dinner will be served.

Mr. Brad Stephens, an authority on Franklin's career, will relate interesting facts concerning the printer who played such a great part in the early history of the United States. Officers of the society for the coming year will be elected at the meeting. Mr. Laurence C. Donovan has been named by the nominating committee for president.

FREE ORGAN RECITAL SERIES ANNOUNCED

Music lovers will flock to First Church at the corner of Berkeley and Marlboro Streets tomorrow afternoon for the first of a new series of free organ recitals given by Mr. William E. Zeuch under the title of "Hour of Organ Music." The recital begins at 4:30 p. m.

The series contains four concerts, which are scheduled for consecutive Sunday afternoons through Feb. 7. On Feb. 14 Mr. Zeuch will present the first in a series of four recitals called "Hour of Choral Music."

BRONX SCHOOL TEACHERS OPEN ADULT CLASSES

Institute Designed to Keep Parents in Pace With Child's Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—A group of faculty members of DeWitt Clinton High School, the Bronx, have organized an Institute for Adult Education which will conduct courses designed to appeal to the varying tastes of many individuals and which will be open to all adults, according to announcement yesterday.

The institute has been formed in direct response to the need for parents to be informed on the questions of the day, to understand the development of their children, and to possess at least the degree of general culture that the younger generation has acquired, the announcement said. The faculty of the institute has been selected from the ablest teachers in the school.

Classes will meet from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The only fee will be a registration charge of 50 cents for members of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the school and $1 for non-members.

Mr. S. Alexander Shear, secretary and faculty representative of the Parent-Teachers' Association of DeWitt Clinton High School and first director of the institute, describes it as a pioneer project.

"The institute presents to parents and other adults who are still seeking opportunities for increasing their knowledge and culture the very opportunity they have awaited," he said. "The sponsors of the institute hope that full advantage will be taken of the limited number of courses offered. The success of the Institute for Adult Education, during its initial term, will point the way to greater opportunities in the selection of courses and higher achievements."

Mr. A. Mortimer Clark, principal of the school, is also supporting the project.

FARMERS SAID TO BE LOSING

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 16 (AP)—Farmers of Rutland County are losing more than $70,000 monthly because of the recent cut in the price of milk in Boston, Mr. Thomas D. Cook, Rutland County Farm Bureau Agent, said yesterday. He spoke at a meeting, sponsored by the Rutland County Farm Bureau in an effort to stabilize the price of milk. More than 500 dairymen and business men of the county were present.

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Annual
January Clearance Sale
Our Entire Fur Coat and Scarf Collection
Reductions 25% to 50%
Why not invest NOW while the furs are at their lowest!
Garments made to order at substantial savings. Just received fresh lot of Eastern Minks, 1932 catch. Mink Coats can be ordered at amazingly low prices!
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FARMERS URGE $1,500,000,000 MORE TAX LEVIES

Rate Rise in Large Income Brackets Is Sought Before Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Additional taxation to add about $1,500,000,000 a year to the national revenue during the present emergency period instead of only $920,000,000, as contemplated in the Treasury program, was recommended yesterday by Mr. Chester H. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee hearing on new revenue legislation, Mr. Gray favored increasing the corporation income tax rate to 15 per cent—now 12 per cent—increasing inheritance and gift taxes sufficiently to add $188,000,000 dollars annually to existing revenue, increases in income taxes both on higher brackets and by reducing exemptions, and by a new tax on income from foreign investments.

He said the Farm Bureau Federation was opposed to a general sales tax, particularly on automobiles as suggested in the plan outlined by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, but added that limited taxes on nonessentials might be temporarily justified for the sake of balancing the budget by 1934.

Mr. Gray also favored increasing miscellaneous taxes to bring the revenue from this source up from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. It was estimated that these various proposals would add around $1,500,000,000 to the federal revenue. The burden of this, he said, would fall on those best able to pay.

"Under present conditions of agriculture," he said, "increases or decreases in the federal income taxes will have little direct effect on individual farmers. The average for all individuals reported in 1930 to the Treasury Department showed an income of $5100. The average for agriculture for the same year was $598, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. It would be better for the nation if agriculture could earn enough to come within the income tax brackets."

Mr. Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange, sponsored a tax program based on the general policy advanced by Mr. Gray, with the exception that he did not favor reducing exemptions on the income tax.

Instead he said the tax policy of the Grange is based on the theory "to force luxury and privilege to pay a part of the cost of government, thus relieving farms, homes, and general business from some of its too heavy burden."

In accordance with this he advocated increases primarily in the higher brackets of the income and inheritance taxes with the object of securing a more equitable distribution of wealth throughout the country.

Citing the estimate that 80 per cent of the wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of 4 per cent of the population, he pointed out that according to treasury figures for 1930, 504 men had combined incomes of $1,186,000,000, which was only $5,000,000 short of enough to purchase the entire corn and wheat crops for that year.

Mr. Brenckman held that it is entirely unjust for 504 persons to have almost enough income to purchase the fruit of the labor of millions of farmers and their families.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, advocated heavy increases in the tax rate on large incomes. He favored going to 60 per cent for all incomes in excess of $1,000,000 and also to the same figure for the inheritance tax on estates in excess of $5,000,000.

Artists in Patching Up Moscow's Footwear

TYPICAL SOVIET COBBLER'S SHOP

Sketch of Two of the Independent Shoe Menders Who Still Do Good Business in the Russian Capital. This is the Last of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Erna Piachta, Which The Christian Science Monitor Printed From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in the Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—These shoemakers, plying their ancient trade in the open air, are the representatives of a class that is declining, but is not altogether extinct under Soviet conditions,—the class of individual handicraftsmen. In former days the "kustar," the hand artisan, was an important figure in Russian economic life. The tailors, the shoemakers, the locksmiths and similar classes contributed much to the total volume of national production.

Today, however, the tendency is to bring these handicraftsmen into "artels," or producers' coöperatives, where they work a fixed number of hours and are paid according to a regular wage scale, instead of being dependent upon individual customers. This tendency is in line with the general Soviet policy of bringing all the economic activities of the country under some form of state regulation or control.

Some handicraftsmen, like the figures in the sketch, still cling to old habits of work. They are subjected to some discrimination, as compared with their colleagues in the artels, in the matter of taxes and food supply, but they keep their old freedom of working more or less when and how they choose, and they have no lack of customers, to whom they can pass on, in high prices, the taxes which are levied on them.

In Russia today, with the acute shortage of many of the everyday objects of general use, there is always a demand for the services of the man who can mend or repair anything, from a worn-out shoe to an unhinged door. Some of the handicraftsmen display considerable ingenuity in making their limited stocks of raw material go as far as possible. So a shoemaker to whom the writer took a pair of shoes for resoling, instead of putting on entire new soles, simply fastened irregular patches of leather over the places which showed signs of wearing thin.

Dry League Will Oppose Wet Of Either Party for President

Warns Both Republicans and Democrats to That Effect—Opposes Also 4 Per Cent Beer and Any Move for Resubmission of Question

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America was opened here last night with a warning to both political parties that the league will oppose any wet candidate nominated for the Presidency.

In the keynote adress, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, declared that the actual issue "is disclosed in the attitude of the candidates." He said the league would remain neutral, "if both parties offer candidates and platforms upholding the Eighteenth Amendment." But he made it very clear that "the league, as has been its policy in the past, will stand for the candidate who favors the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment as against the one who seeks to destroy it."

"If the Democratic Party," he said, "can loosen itself from the strangle hold of John J. Raskob and nominate a constitutional Democrat, it will have a chance. If it submits to Smith, Raskob and Roosevelt, it will lose its great chance to perpetuate the memory of the party."

Declaring that there will also be a fight for the wet platform and a wet candidate in the Republican National Convention, he called on loyal drys to oppose those movements in both parties. He said the league should not commit itself until both conventions have adjourned and then only if one of the candidates is wet.

Oppose 4 Per Cent Beer

Along with this warning to political parties that the league will fight a wet candidate to the end Dr. McBride and other leaders also swept aside any doubt as to their position on legalization of 4 per cent beer and on resubmission. They now stand unalterably opposed to both.

"Resubmission," Dr. McBride said, "is the first step in the wet program to destroy prohibition." The beer argument was answered at this morning's session by Mr. Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the league.

Denouncing as an effort to obscure the issue the attempt of wets to justify their case for 4 per cent beer on the ground it is not intoxicating, Mr. Dunford declared the issue must be clearly drawn on whether the people are for the use of liquor or against it.

He held it is not a case of who sells the liquor, Government, grocer or saloonkeeper, or what proportion of alcohol is in the liquid sold, but rather whether "the legalized liquor traffic has any proper place in modern civilization."

"That will be the vital call in the campaign we now face," he said. "The contest must be stripped of camouflage and the people be made to see the question in its true nature. If this is done adequately prohibition will prevail. If we fail, the coming generations will have to fight anew the social problem growing out of alcoholism."

Cites Wets' Own Experts

Mr. Dunford cited the testimony of experts summoned by wets themselves before the Senate hearings on the Bingham 4 per cent beer bill as evidence that the strength of beer being demanded is sufficient to intoxicate many individuals. He referred also to court decisions and findings of "eminent scientists."

"In view of these facts," he held, "there is no justification for Congress entering the realm of speculation and fixing an alcoholic content which, if sufficiently low not to produce intoxication, will not satisfy those who demand an intoxicating beverage, or, if sufficiently high to produce intoxication, contravenes the amendment itself."

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Birmingham, Ala., told the convention "the South is for prohibition" and added his assurance that the prohibition laws will never be amended by the "bootlegger and brewer and booser" element. He said "their home rule plan means nothing but surrender to a few states that want to be wet and will furnish new frontiers of attack on those that want to be dry."

Mr. John McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, spoke on the menace of alcohol in this machine afe, declaring that "today it is not a question of being drunk," but that "no man who has a considerable amount of alcohol in him is fit to handle an automobile."

The board of directors of the league in a preliminary session yesterday nominated the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ernest Richardson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, for presidency of the league to succeed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, who has retired after serving since 1921.

Other executive officers were renominated, including Dr. McBride, Mr. Dunford and Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, director of education, pubhcity and research.

Mr. C. Augustus Norwood, manager of Committees on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, was nominated as a vice-president to the position made vacant by the retirement of Mr Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor. There are 12 vice-presidents of the league. The convention will continue through Jan. 19.

Wets of Both Parties To Demand Referendum

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Meeting separately yesterday, the Democratic and Republican wet blocs in the House agreed to demand immediate passage of a resolution calling for a referendum to return manufacture and control of the liquor traffic to the states.

In addition, the Republican bloc, headed by Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, selected a steering committee to draw up a bill proposing modification of the federal prohibition laws.

Mr. Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, commenting on the resolution, said:

"The proposal is so fair, and there is such a popular demand for a settlement of the controversy, that I would expect the dry leaders themselves, if they are for temperance, harmony and the public peace, to join with our association in urging Congress to submit the question to the people. Our association is for straight repeal, but we shall support the substitute."

'Humane' Warfare Impossible

* * * *

Long History of Disarmament Efforts Tells Need of Clear-Cut Political Accord of Nations

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

ductions in their own forces. Therefore the British Foreign Secretary made the obvious rejoinder that if Russia wished disarmament it might begin at home. He went on to lay down a claim which is today as familiar as in 1816. The figures of armed forces, wrote Lord Castlereagh, with Napoleon's threat to British security still a current event, could never be considered in isolation from, but only in relation to, their function, to preservation of a country's security.

Defense on Land and Sea

Britain's defense of its far-flung Empire and maintenance of vital communications, Lord Castlereagh insisted, necessitated large forces. Russia could not deny this axiom, for it pointed to its own long Asiatic frontiers—where Britain was showing increasing interest—as justification for its armies.

Thus was established a yardstick for armaments—their function—which cannot be ignored today.

By 1830 discussion of the Russian proposal had ended. It was then seen that the status quo of the Treaties of Vienna could no longer be preserved. Treaty revision was the order of the day, and the Holy Alliance collapsed with the withdrawal of Great Britain from what Canning called "government by areopagus." Rebellions in Greece, in Belgium, and in the Spanish colonies were setting up the idol of nationalism in place of despotic internationalism.

Although this failure did not prevent Louis Philippe from reopening the subject of disarmament in 1831, and other desultory proposals followed, the next striking discussion came in 1863 when Napoleon III wrote a formal letter to Queen Victoria inviting her "to take part in a general Congress for the revision of the Vienna Treaties and the settlement of the affairs of Europe."

Forced by Mutual Distrust

Asked what subjects were to be discussed, the French Foreign Minister, enumerating all the most delicate problems of the day, concluded: "Must we renounce, without fresh attempts at conciliation, the hope of lightening the burden imposed on the nations by the disproportionate armaments occasioned by mutual distrust?

Lord Russell, British Foreign Minister, replied by return of post to prove that unanimous agreement on any of the political points was impossible, and that "the Congress would probably separate, leaving many of its members on worse terms with each other than they had been when they met. But if this would be the probable result, it follows that no decrease in armaments is likely to be effected by the proposed Congress."

Thus, as in 1932, it is quite clear that the state of armament depends upon the political situation, and that no notable decrease may be expected without a preliminary accord. How such an accord was reached in the Washington Conference of 1921, and how it produced the greatest reduction in armaments ever achieved, has already been described in these articles. The task of the 1932 Conference is plain—to begin, even in a small way, to bnild up political reconciliation between the revisionist and antirevisionist camps in Europe.

The history of disarmament has its lighter touches, such as in 1870 when, after Prussian power had rapidly expanded in three successful wars against Denmark, Austria and France, Lord Clarendon rather venturesomely approached Bismarck on the subject of disarmament, and was unceremoniously rapped over the knuckles.

In 1870, too, Russia renounced the local disarmament imposed upon it in the Black Sea area by Great Britain after the Crimean War in 1856. The parallel with Germany's forced disarmament today is too striking to be ignored.

But the greatest object lesson for February, 1932, is shown in the Hague Peace Conference of 1899. In calling this meeting the Russian Government, using language exactly like the literature of the present day, established an agenda for the conference, providing, in the manner of the draft convention now to be studied at Geneva, for the nonaugmentation of effective forces for a number of years, the nonincrease of military budgets, the prohibition of new weapons and explosives, of air bombardment, of submarines.

All political questions were expressly excluded, and, of course, the conference failed.

Preliminaries of Limitation

The lessons of history are plain. Disarmament is a political problem, dependent for solution upon political agreement. The so-called need for armaments must be reduced before the arms themselves can be cut.

The curtain is about to rise upon an attempt to cope with the problem far surpassing in its magnitude any of history's precedents. And, happily, the world has not been standing still. The lessons of history are not conclusive nor fatalistic, however useful they may be as guides, and however regularly the wheel of time appears to come full circle.

For the world of 1932 is not Innocent II's world. It is not Napoleon's world, nor Castlereagh's, nor Tsar Alexander's. It is knit into a new economic unity; nations talk peace unto nations in the new realm of the air; novel forms of transportation have destroyed space; the old conceptions of matter itself are breaking up under the researches of men and women of vision. What new hope there rightfully is, therefore, that now and in the years to come, the ancient curse of armaments may be successfully lifted.

HIBBEN REVIEWS PRINCETON RULE OF TWO DECADES

Notable Advance Cited in Intellectual Achievements and University Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16—Dr. John Grier Hibben, who is to retire in June after 20 years as president of Princeton University, summarizes in his annual report to the board of trustees today the development of the university during his administration.

The material growth of the university is indicated in the report when he says that during the two decades the endowment has increased from $8,194,881 to $24,879,436, annual expenditures from $831,538 to $2,870,418, the amount spent for faculty salaries and the conduct of the departments of instruction from $393,604 to $1,891,132, the faculty from 188 members to 387, the enrollment, upon which a limitation was placed in 1922, from 1543 to 2554; books in the library from 280,000 to 662,000, number of buildings from 39 to 70, university land from 540 to 900 acres and the campus proper from 62 to 121 acres.

Turning from these "superficial" indices, Dr. Hibben declares that the main objective of his endeavor and attainment was "the progressive development of the intellectual life of Princeton." One of the principal contributions to this was the upper class plan of study, instituted in 1923 and designed "to bring into play the function of reason rather than memory, the appeal to the initiative of our students and their resourcefulness." The plan, he says, has given an intellectual stimulus throughout the whole of the undergraduate body.

The preceptorial system, inaugurated by Dr. Hibben's predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, has been developed and extended. This latitude permits them to obtain a better idea of the branches of the field of knowledge so that they will be able to make a good sound choice of the department in which they will specialize in upper class years.

In considering the "notable progress" in research, Dr. Hibben says that "the problem of the right adjustment of research activities of the faculty to their primary responsibility as undergraduate teachers is a difficult, but by no means an insolvable, one." Research has been developed at Princeton, he says, without "lessening the importance and significance of the college within the university."

In considering the religious activities of the campus, Dr. Hibben reviews the building of the new chapel, erected in 1927, to replace Marquand Chapel; the establishing of the office of dean of the chapel and the retaining of the policy of compulsory chapel attendance.

In addition to increased endowment for faculty salaries, Dr. Hibben lists among the needs of Princeton a new library building and a university center, "a central building which will be a common meeting place for all members of the university."

Italian Deficit Set at $81,228,000

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—Italy's 1931-32 budget, approved today by the Council of Ministers, shows a deficit of $81,228,000.

The estimated revenue is approximately $942,000,000 and the expenditures about $1,023,000,000. Government receipts are listed as $13,000,000 less than last year.

The deficit, said a statement by the Council, "reflects the world crisis, but the Government will take into consideration between now and the end of June, 1933, the possibility of balancing the budget in line with any further developments of the situation."

Expenditures for the Ministry of War are listed at $150,000,000; for the Ministry of Marine, $78,000,000, and for the Ministry of Air, $38,000,000. Full expenses for these three branches are $3,500,000 less than last year.

CELTIC ART CLASS PLANNED IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—At a meeting of the Executive Council of Ain Comunn Gaidhealach held at Stirling, gratification was expressed at the success of the National Mod at Dingwall, when the financial surplus amounted to £1259.

A report, recommending the standardizing of Gaelic writing was presented by the publications committee. Arrangements are being made to have a class in Celtic art in Glasgow under the auspices of the Glasgow Corporation Education Committee.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. E. A. Bixford, Detroit, Mich.
William Heughan, Dalbeattie, Scotland.
Gladys Sayer, London, England.
Miss Fannie Rose, New York, N. Y.
Miss Freda Abramson, New York, N. Y.
Miss Elleen Henry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lulu Parsons Canfield, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma C. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PORTUGAL ARRESTS 200, CHARGES PLOT

LISBON, Port., Jan. 16 (AP)—Two hundred persons, including a number of low-ranking army officers, were arrested today in connection with what was described as a plot to assassinate President Carmona and his Minister of Finance.

Two weeks ago there were 200 arrests in Oporto and police seized large quantities of arms and ammunition which was to have been used, they said, in a revolutionary movement.

She Demands Rights For Mexican Women

SEÑORA MARGARITA ROBLES DE MENDOZA

Women to Appear For Many Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Señora Margarita Robles de Mendoza, representative of Mexico on the Inter-American Commission of Women, is in Washington to assist with the work of the commission in its offices at the Pan American Union.

The commission finds its work intensifying with the approach of the seventh Pan-American Conference, scheduled to meet next December in Montevideo. Seventeen commissioners to represent as many nations have been named and each is working on a report on the legal status of women in her own country.

Señora de Mendoza has been greatly interested in promoting better relations between the Americas. She is author of a book of feminist essays, "La Evolución de la Mujer Mexicana." She conducted an investigation which showed the identical educational response to Mexican and United States school children under the same physical and social conditions. Deeply interested, also, in labor questions, Señora de Mendoza has been a tireless upholder of "equal pay for equal work."

Arms Delegation Named by Reich

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Members of the German delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva were announced officially today. The delegation will consist of 19 members, and will be led by Herr Rudolf Nadolny, German Ambassador to Angora. Count von Welczeck, German Ambassador to Madrid, will act as substitute leader.

The other members are Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, intimate friend of the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann and an expert on foreign political questions; Herr Richard von Moellendorff, former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Economic Affairs; and Dr. Goeppert and Privy Councilor Weizsaeck, two disarmaments experts of the Foreign Office.

The Ministry of Defense will be represented by General von Blomberg, General Schoenheinz and Admiral von Freiberg. The secretary-general of the delegation will be Privy Councilor Frowein of the German Foreign Office. When the Chancellor or any other member of the German Cabinet attends the conference he will take over leadership of the delegation.

'KRUGER MILLIONS' STORY REFUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The legend of the "Kruger Millions," supposed to have been hidden during the Boer War, has spread over the world, and for nearly 30 years has inspired innumerable people to set out on vain hunts for the "buried treasure."

The existence of these "millions" has been disproved by Dr. Gustav Preller, editor of "Ons Vaderland," who was a head clerk in the Transvaal Republic and served as an officer in General Kruger's army during the Boer War.

There were no "millions," declares Dr. Preller. At the outside the whole of the wealth in the Republican Treasury at the time Pretoria was surrendered to the British was £750,000 and the whole of it is accounted for. The bulk of it was paid out to providers of the Commandos' requirements; a portion went to Germany, where it was minted and ultimately found its way back to the Republican Treasury; there was none left to be hidden.

NATIVES OPPOSE COMMISSARIES IN CANAL ZONE

Merchants Draft Protest to Stimson Asking Sale Only to U. S. Staff

PANAMA CITY, R. P., Jan. 16 (By U. P.)—The organized merchants of the cities of Panama and Colon, principal municipalities in the republic, are putting the finishing touches on a 5000-word memorial soon to be presented to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, through the Panamanian Legation.

The document embodies complaints against the mercantile activities of the Panama Railroad commissaries and other enterprises of a commercial nature owned and controlled by the United States Government in the Canal Zone. It solicits a number of radical restrictions and changes in present practices for the protection and welfare of business establishments in the Republic of Panama.

The dissatisfaction of the Panama business man with the railroad commissaries and the Panama Canal restaurants and clubhouses, starting nearly 20 years ago when the construction of the canal was about halfway completed, has grown proportionately with the development of retail trade in the cities and the emergence of the city of Panama from a mud street town to a modern city situated on one of the world's most important trade routes.

The merchants of Panama, conducting stores stocked with a wide variety of goods, principally of American manufacture, object vigorously to the sale of goods as well as the various types of service by the governmental stores and recreation centers to anyone not actually in the employ of the Government in the Canal Zone.

The memorial will ask that a return be made to the previous rule of limiting the purchases of those eligible to trade at the commissaries to 40 per cent of their monthly salaries. The document contains an extensive series of charges against the commissaries, accusing them of unfair competition.

It cites a number of concrete cases tending to support the charges that under the present system illicit trading is being conducted on a large scale, and that smuggling of commissary goods into Panama for delivery to persons having no connection with the canal and its auxiliary operations is a common thing and too widespread to be controlled by the Panamanian authorities.

It is contended that these irregularities are practiced by many having commissary privileges, and that these persons buy for friends and acquaintances ineligible as customers at the governmental stores, thus constituting a damaging competition for the Panama business men.

The memorial also will ask that ample facilities be given to private business concerns in Panama to provision vessels that call at Canal Zone ports or that pass through the canal. It will urge that on the termination of the present contract in force between the Canal Zone and the commissaries operating the Canal Zone restaurants, service be no longer extended by the restaurants to any but actual Zone employees.

MEDAL AWARDED ECKENER

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the giant German dirigible Graf Zeppelin, was awerded the 1931 medal of the International Aeronautical Federation today.

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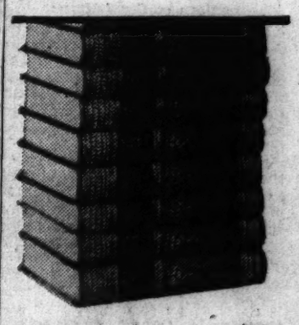

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HOUSE OF LAMPS LOOKS OUT UPON CAPE COD TRAIL

Colonial Doorway Leads to Rooms Furnished in Rare Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Snuggled behind a neatly cut, six-foot hedge, on an old Indian trail from Cape Cod to Boston, reposes a Weymouth house with a history of 150 years. It is the home of Mr. Arthur H. Hayward, author of a comprehensive book on "Colonial Lighting."

Mr. Hayward is an authority on Colonial lamps, and what home could be more ideal for his collection than a Colonial dwelling on a road where Indians once traveled through Massachusetts's second oldest town.

Crossing the threshold of Mr. Hayward's home through a gracefully proportioned Colonial doorway takes the visitor back from 1931 into the Revolutionary period. Not only are Colonial lamps scattered about in each room, but the entire house is furnished in antiques, in direct keeping with the venerableness of the dwelling.

In one corner of the parlor stands a grandfather's clock, while adorning the shelves are rare Liverpool jugs, Bristol bowls and antique china.

Pewter and Ancient Chests

Pewter pitchers and plates, chests and other valuable pieces are to be found in the living room. A rare engraving of the Battle at the Hogue hangs to the right of a huge fireplace. The painting from which the engraving was made was executed by Benjamin West, American painter, It is dated 1781. Mr. Hayward also has eight engravings of George Washington, which he prizes highly.

The fireplace in the living room is outfitted with kettles and other implements used during the Revolutionary period. A brick oven to the right of the fireplace has a flue in front of the door. When the wood was placed inside the oven the smoke came into the room before going up the flue. When the oven was hot the coals were raked out and food put into the oven to bake.

Mr. Hayward treasures this oven for it is one of the few of its kind in existence today. He is also gratified that the house looks as it did when the old Indian trail was used in Revolutionary days, no characteristics having been changed during the years.

Mr. Hayward's chief collecting interest, however, is in Colonial lamps. In every room are big lamps and little lamps, large lanterns and small lanterns, huge candlesticks and tiny candlesticks.

Evolution of Lighting

But this is not all. The visitor is taken to the collector's special lamp room, where approximately 250 lighting devices trace the evolution of lighting from the crude Betty lamps, of the first English settlers in America, to the comparatively modern ones using coal oil or kerosene.

Iron lamps, tin lamps, glass and wooden lamps adorn the many shelves. Some burn whale oil, others ordinary grease, while still others use highly explosive camphine or kerosene. Lard oil is also a fuel for some.

Some of Mr. Hayward's lamps are nothing but open dishes with turned-up corners in which were laid twisted pieces of cotton for wicks. The smoke and odor of such lighting devices can easily be imagined.

Betty lamps, which predominate in Mr. Hayward's collection, include iron, tin, brass, pewter and other types.

He treasures two tiny pewter whale oil lamps about an inch in diameter and an inch in height. Though given to him by different dealers, they match almost perfectly. Mr. Hayward has seen only one other like them.

But his Colonial lighting collection is not made up of lamps alone. Candlesticks, tin, wooden and iron lanterns and even a number of candle molds are included.

Lantern of Cows' Horns

Prized among the lanterns is one, the six windows of which are made of cows' horns. The horn, he explained, was boiled in oil and, while still soft, scraped until transparent. He also has another lamp with one horn window, the rest being pierced tin.

He also has a wooden lantern of the type which he thinks was used to signal Paul Revere on his midnight ride. Although Mr. Hayward's collection contain no lamps with known histories, each is a genuine antique.

Mr. Hayward considers himself extremely fortunate that his wife is as great an enthusiast over antiques as he. One of her collections consists of a dozen beautifully designed tin trays.

So interested in antiques is this lady that often when she goes shopping for apparel, she will return home with the purchase of a desirable lamp, an old pewter pitcher or tray instead.

Mr. Hayward does not confine his activities to collecting. He lectures frequently at clubs on Colonial lighting. Since his book on the subject was published he has received letters from all over the country, asking him to identify or appraise a certain lamp. Occasionally he writes for newspapers and magazines on various types of lamps.

To Mr. Hayward lamp collecting is relaxation from his business. He believes that every business man should have a collecting hobby, for this reason.

Tokyo Gets Soviet Plan for Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister, during the brief sojourn of Mr. Kenkichi Yoshisawa, Japanese Foreign Minister, here en route for Japan a few weeks ago, it is revealed here.

A communiqué denies reports emanating from Japanese sources that the Soviet Union seeks or sought an entente with Japan. Mr. Litvinoff declared that some foreign militarist circles would welcome deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations and emphasized the fact that Japan's sole neighbor is the Soviet Union, which either has not concluded such a pact, or is not negotiating with this object.

Last Tuesday, the Soviet Ambassador at Tokyo, Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, interviewed the Japanese Premier, Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, asking information about the Japanese troops' movement in North Manchuria, and about the alleged military activity of the Russian Whites, also about the Japanese attitude toward a pact.

Mr. Inukai, according to the Soviet version of the interview, made reassuring statements as to the Japanese having no intention to injure Soviet interests in North Manchuria and stated that the Japanese Government had not examined the question of a pact.

Proper News Agencies Called China's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—"China is suffering from unfavorable publicity," declared Mr. Vernon Nash, head of the Yenching School of Journalism, Peiping, who arrived here to replace Mr. Frank L. Martin, associate dean of the Missouri School of Journalism, who is teaching in Yenching for the next year.

"China gets a distorted view of conditions in America, and vice versa from the front pages of the newspapers," he stated. Chinese journalism, he added, is only superficially different from American journalism. The Chinese front page is the American back one.

A characteristic of present-day Chinese journalism is its inflexible style of displaying the news and the advent of the picture tabloid.

The increase in Chinese literacy is significant, he said. It is reflected in the number and circulation of the papers.

An attempt was made at Tientsin to imitate the American style of newspaper, including streamer headlines. Most of them, however, follow the British style.

China has its paper chains, although there are no mergers.

Most of the newspapers printed in English and in European languages are owned by Chinese. The two Shanghai papers, China Critic and China Nation, are Chinese-owned. Most of the Chinese periodical publications are connected with larger book publishing houses, and the bulk of their circulation is among high school and college students.

The greatest weakness in Chinese journalism, Mr. Nash believes, is the lack of a nation-wide news agency. Various foreign news agencies bring in and send out news, but do not cover all the Chinese papers.

History Traced by Colonial Lighting

RARE ANTIQUES ADORN WEYMOUTH HOME

Upper—ARTHUR H. HAYWARD, Who Fills His Leisure Hours in Collecting and Studying Rare Specimens of Illumination Devices and Other Antiques. Lower—Colonial Fireplace in the Living Room.

The DISK MAKERS

present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TWO years ago a new pianist appeared with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Young and relatively unknown, he ventured into the notably calm and conservative Boston musical atmosphere with Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3 in D minor. The brilliant Boston Symphony under the baton of Serge Koussevitzsky supported him.

As he played the last note, an audience which ordinarily feels intense hand clapping to be a maximum response at these affairs stood on its feet and cheered. This young Russian, Vladimir Horowitz, had scored unbelievably.

Victor has just issued an album with this Rachmaninoff composition played by this young countryman of his. The accompanying orchestra is the London Symphony conducted by Albert Coates.

Five records make up this album, the concerto taking up nine of the ten sides. The tenth is a solo by Mr. Horowitz of the ever-popular Rachmaninoff Prelude in G minor.

* * *

Second of the Victor albums issued during this present musical season to feature a piano concerto, it uses the same orchestra as was featured in the first. Careful listening to both of these albums brings out the fact that there are better things to record from a purely technical response viewpoint than piano concertos.

Of course, modern recording and reproduction are so remarkable, compared with the efforts of even a few years ago, that these efforts must be listed as good. Nevertheless, comparing a piano and orchestra recording with a straight symphonic orchestra recording brings out the fact that the latter is a better recorded performance.

During the straight orchestral passages the orchestra sounds natural. But as soon as the piano comes in one can see an operator at a control panel turning the orchestral mike away down to keep the orchestra in the background. The result is that the orchestra sounds rather far away, or, better, as though it were playing behind a lot of thick blankets.

Perhaps this is part of the limitation of present-day reproduction which Mr. Stokowski so delightfully outlined in his last brodcast, showing the need for further research before the full amplitude of a symphony can be successfully handled.

When Mr. Horowitz strikes the keyboard in the forte passages one feels that the microphone is handling about all it can. To try to squeeze in an orchestral background is perhaps asking too much.

* * *

None of this criticism is to be taken too seriously. The records are pleasing technically to the less expectant ear than that of the writer.

From a recording viewpoint the new long-playing records certainly get an added impetus in listening to this album. Each record side ends at an unfortunate point, during a critical passage when the sudden stopping of the music leaves one hanging in the air. This is of course due to the limited playing time of these records. When the new long-playing records are in general use this difficulty will not be apparent.

Rachmaninoff and Horowitz devotees will find this a good addition to their libraries. Students of sound recording will also find in it a challenge to their ability to provide even further advancement in the art of electrical recording and reproduction.

BRAZIL SIGNS BELGIAN PACT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 (By U. P.)—A "most favored nation" treaty was signed between Brazil and Belgium yesterday.

TELEVISION SAID TO REST ON ECONOMIC VALUE

Dr. Ives Declares General Use Possible but Expensive

General use of television, possible—but expensive—depends upon its economic value to the public, in the opinion of Dr. Herbert S. Ives, electrooptical research director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Speaking on "Picture Transmission and Television," before the Lowell Institute last night, he said this would be the problem unless some simpler method of attaining distant sight can be found than the one now in use.

The public is acquainted, he explained, with the pictures in newspapers sent by telephoto. These are photographs sent electrically along telephone wires. Sending single pictures with such detail is not difficult, since seven minutes can be used for each picture.

Television is much like motion pictures, he said, where 20 individual pictures are projected in a second. But if one must take the single telephoto picture requiring seven minutes and cut the time down to one-twentieth of a second, the technical problems multiply tremendously, Dr. Ives said, showing why television is a serious economic problem.

In handling news by television, he pointed out the obvious fact that most news events occur during the daytime when people are busy. When evening comes they would like to see the day's events. This is made possible by taking motion pictures during the day and sending them out in the evening by "delayed" television.

Even the telephoto system of slow picture transmission as used at present is expensive, a 5 by 7 inch picture costing around $50 to be sent from coast to coast. Thus both telephoto and television are expensive projects, awaiting simplification by engineers before they come into general use.

Due to the expense of sending pictures by electricity, Dr. Ives believes that even the newspapers will continue to use the high speed airplane and mail services for handling most of their photographs.

CANADA GOLD HOLDINGS

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16 (AP)—Canada closed the calendar year with gold to the value of $66,900,148 held by the Minister of Finance, the department reports. This was $2,740,209 in excess of statutory requirements to protect the Dominion note circulation and government savings bank deposits.

WETS REALIZING RESPONSIBILITY, DAVIS ASSERTS

Dry Leader on 12th Anniversary of Prohibition Sees Better Trend

Liquor lawlessness has reached its crest and there is a tendency on the part of the wets to realize their responsibility for crime, Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, declared today, the twelfth anniversary of enactment of the prohibition laws.

It is highly significant that every legal assault on the Eighteenth Amendment, when it reached the United States Supreme Court, has resulted merely in making this amendment more secure. Mr. Davis traced the development of enforcement and its gradual improvement with a change in the attitude of otherwise respectable citizens, many of whom at the beginning made the bootlegger possible.

Mr. Davis also praised the "shrewdness and wisdom" of Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Federal Director of Prohibition. Big bootleggers find their outlook changed, he noted, with many of them in federal prisons.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a radio address today, also cited the success of the anti-liquor laws, and predicted even further effectiveness in enforcement. Last night at Tremont Temple, the young people's branch of the W. C. T. U. celebrated the occasion, with Mr. Clinton Howard as the principal speaker.

Many other meetings of dry organizations throughout the State last night and today served to mark the anniversary, which likewise drew from opponents of prohibition statements intended to show its failure.

Entertainments

Holmes in Switzerland

Mr. Burton Holmes continued his series of travel lectures at Symphony Hall last night with a picture-talk on Switzerland. One might imagine that all that can be said, has been, about this land of tourists' delight. But not so. There is nothing hackneyed about the Alps. Scenes of natural beauty above the ordinary do not suffer from being looked upon more than once. And a peep into other people's lives is always interesting.

Mr. Holmes is such a sprightly entertainer that it is a pity he cannot be heard more distinctly against the extraneous sounds of persons who drop umbrellas or come in late. Wisely following the example of one of the newer men in his field, he offered a "wordless interlude" with music, in which color scenes of enchanting loveliness were shown. Here the star peaks were highly dramatized, or the quieter pastoral beauty of the valleys almost artfully composed. Not too much can be said of the music, which gave a harmonium-like rendition of familiar items from the Three B's.

Clever camera work has made mighty conquests for this impressive screen journey. One saw the Matterhorn brought close—its photograph taken through a telescope—or watched the gradual disappearance of a cloud-sea in a valley, a matter of long hours and great patience in the taking, seeming to happen in a few moments. Glaciers stretched their long blue fingers in such a leisurely way that one could walk in tunnels through them. Ski-jumping and mountain climbing gave a vicarious sense of heroism, and a refreshing notion that one had engaged in the breathless adventure of winter sports at their wintriest, and their daring-est.

Mr. Holmes brought the journey to its climax in Bradford Washburn's latest ascent, in the summer of 1931, an exhibition in motion pictures of the perilous climb to the top of Mont Blanc. The program is being repeated this afternoon. The next expedition will explore the Scandinavian Peninsula, Friday evening, Jan. 22, and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23. M. L.

Boston Newsboys Plan Horse Show For Needed Funds

The newsboy is as keen, if not keener, than the ordinary boy, Dean Alfred E. Burton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said at the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation yesterday. Dean Burton, with other guests, including Judge Michael J. Murray and Rabbi Harry Levi, spoke at a luncheon, at which plans for a horse show to be held at the Boston Arena, March 26 to April 2 were announced.

"Newsboys are keen," Dean Burton said, "because of their daily contact with so many different kinds and classes of people. This contact inspires them to be better boys and have high ambitions. This has been proved by the records of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, which show newsboys holding some of the highest ranks in school."

Judge Murray, who presided, praised Mr. Harry E. Burroughs, founder, for his "wonderful and unselfish efforts in giving the newsboy such an institution where he has the opportunity to enjoy what the more fortunate boy is enjoying." The jurist, too, dwelt on the fact that the newsboy is keener because of his contact with the public.

It was brought out that Boston's newsboys felt the effects of the financial reverse as well as others. Some of them, it was reported, are practically supporting their families, conditions having thrown the other members out of work. Consequently the foundation, which serves as a foster mother to these more than 3500 lads, is experiencing a great strain upon its resources.

Rather than directly appealing to the public for funds, they are sponsoring the horse show at the Arena, which will give the public something in return for its money.

CANADIAN CLUB AIDS MANY BOSTON NEEDY

There are more than 45,000 Canadian-born residents in Boston, it is pointed out by the Canadian Club of Boston, which carries on an extensive program of welfare work among these people. All persons with Canadian affiliation who apply at welfare agencies in or near the city are sent to the Canadian Club.

The club's annual ball will be held this year on Feb. 4, it is announced, all proceeds of this event going to worthy persons for food, clothing and shelter. The club headquarters at 21 Beacon Street also is receiving offers of help in the relief work.

RECITAL SCHEDULED AT GARDNER MUSEUM

Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Alessandro Niccoli, violinist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. They will be accompanied by Mr. Samuel Gardiner. Included in the program will be compositions by Debussy, Puccini, Mendelssohn and Handel.

Musical programs are offered at the museum each Sunday afternoon. No admission is charged. Many persons are enabled to hear music there which is not available to them through other channels.

WAGE CUT ANNOUNCED IN LEWISTON PLANTS

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 16 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage cut affecting approximately 3000 employees in the four textile plants of the New England Industries, Inc., was announced yesterday by Mr. George E. Spofford, general manager, to become effective next Monday.

The concern, a subsidiary of the New England Public Service Company, an Insull organization headed by Mr. Walter S. Wyman of Augusta, operates the Androscoggin and Hill plants here, the Edwards Manufacturing Company at Augusta and the York Mills at Saco. Mr. Spofford said the wage cut would affect all workers.

Leader in Movement For Metropolitan Boston

PROF. JOSEPH H. BEALE

Metropolitan Boston Bill to Be Pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

we are likely to retain our place in the sun."

No Government Change

In discussing this bill Professor Beale, who is chairman of the Conference, says:

"No change whatever is made in the present government of any city or town in the district. The only organization affected is the Metropolitan District organization. By the present law, the district is governed by a district commission appointed by the Governor, and appropriations are made by the State Legislature; by the bill the district becomes a metropolitan city, administered by the same commission, appointed in future by a Metropolitan Council elected by the people of the district, and with its appropriations made by the same Metropolitan Council.

"By the terms of this bill there are to be elected a president of the Metropolitan City and a council, consisting of one representative of each city and town with additional representatives for each 20,000 inhabitants. Most of the Boston representatives are to be elected by wards. From the other cities and towns they are to be elected at large.

"Cambridge would have six representatives, Somerville and Lynn five each, and most of the towns and smaller cities not more than one or two. This weights the council a little in favor of the country districts, which will be most rapidly increasing in population, and gives a decided predominance in the council to the towns and smaller cities.

"This council elects each year one member of the commission of four, a continuation of the present district commission, who will administer the affairs of the district. The president will have a seat in this commission and will preside, but without a vote. The council will also make appropriations and will thus determine what metropolitan work is to be carried on.

"The functions of the Metropolitan City will be those now carried on by the Metropolitan District, that is metropolitan water supply and sewage disposal and metropolitan parks, with the addition of the Boston Port Authority, and the Metropolitan Transit Commission now in the hands of the District Commission.

Leaves the Towns Intact

"This is the only plan ever presented for the organization of the Metropolitan District which leaves the towns intact. The New England town is the most successful organization ever invented for the government of small areas.

"It is believed that a reconciliation of allegiance to the towns with duty toward the great district to which they belong may be affected by this Bill, to the great benefit and in many cases to the salvation of our historic towns.

"The metropolitan city will not only voice the needs of the district, but it will occupy itself in planning for the development of the district as a whole. It would probably be one of the most important activities of the metropolitan council to consider the physical development, the industrial development, and the general health of the district; matters which are now necessarily left unconsidered for lack of a common head. A solution of the railroad problem satisfactory to the whole district might be pushed through; a development of water communication might be secured; city planning would take a broader scope, and zoning would be based upon the interests of every part of the district.

"Persons already members of city and town government are naturally afraid of a change. A careful examination of the bill will show that there is absolutely no change in the local governments and that nothing whatever is taken away from them by the bill.

"Our town government has been the great achievement and the great glory of New England. We have in our local governments a unique democracy which we believe in and to which we cling. It is the purpose of the framers of this bill to preserve this democracy absolutely intact."

SPRINGFIELD 'ALLIES' TO PLAN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16—A meeting of the executive committee of the Springfield Allied Forces for Temperance Education and Law Enforcement will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Monday at 12:30 p. m., to formulate a general program of work that will continue through the presidential campaign. At the recent rallies held by the national heads of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, 1105 persons signed enrollment cards, 388 being in the Allied Youth section.

It is planned to strengthen the committee and add more members, and an energetic canvass will be made of the city and surrounding area for the purpose of increasing the enrollment. More emphasis will be laid on the educational side. Col. B. A. Franklin, vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company, is chairman.

CANADIAN LINE CUTS RATE TO CARIBBEAN

Reduction of about 40 per cent will be made immediately in the minimum rates for two-weeks cruises on the liner Prince David of the Canadian National Steamships, from Boston to Jamaica, Panama and Cuba and return, it is announced by Mr. Thomas Cree, passenger traffic manager of the company, who sailed from Boston last evening on the steamer Prince Henry for Bermuda.

This reduction is expected to meet a wide demand for accommodation at the unusually low rate of $84 for the two-week voyage, including meals. This announcement follows an extension of a day in the stopover period of the Prince Henry at Bermuda, on its weekly service from Boston to that colony and back. Three days are now offered in Bermuda, with hotel included in the passage price. No extra charge is made for the extra day in Bermuda, and the liner will still complete the round trip within seven days.

RAIL MEN ACCEPT CUT

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—Officials, shopmen and clerks of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad have accepted a 10 per cent cut in salaries and wages, officials announced yesterday. Three hundred and twenty-five shopmen and 125 clerks are affected.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Affable Hawk

Portraits, by Desmond MacCarthy. London: Putnam. 7s. 6d. net.

THE "Affable Hawk"—under which disguise Mr. Desmond MacCarthy used to write his weekly criticism in the New Statesman—was the perfect pseudonym. The word "affable" suggested that exact blending of urbanity, tolerance, indolence and good manners which, added to the keenness of the hawk, made Mr. MacCarthy the most serene and clean-winged of living English critics. Rarely has the critical fowl so well succeeded in molting his superfluous literary or philosophical down; rarely has he poised above his subject with so little scattering of feathers. One sees the suave, swooping flight of an intelligence free and expert in literary altitudes. Yet, but for a book of dramatic criticism published before the war, this is, we believe, Mr. MacCarthy's first published volume.

It is the first of a series. He is a connoisseur in eminence of all kinds and his habit has been to admire and study great men, see them for himself and reflect upon that sometimes paradoxical mixture, the man and his work. Mr. MacCarthy's tastes are above all catholic and sociable: he has it against this younger generation that it pays a dangerously exclusive and unsociable devotion to the word "artist." So that while we find Conrad, Meredith, George Moore and Trollope here, we also find Disraeli, Asquith, Oom Paul, Arthur Balfour and others of their kind. There are a great many more, and not all artists: they are all Mr. MacCarthy's elders who have achieved some kind of urbane balance and who are not bodiless spearheads.

Mr. MacCarthy is, however, most penetrating in literary matters, his own especial field; and in this he prefers general criticism of all a man's life and work to particular criticism of definite passages, influences and trends. He can manage this latter, of course, as his examination of George Moore's style shows. But he prefers the long view, the humane and general survey, and his instinct is there unsurpassed.

The essay on George Moore is an example of his lively and courteous temper. Though he has paid his respects to Trollope, who went out of his way not to be called an artist, Mr. MacCarthy finds no embarrassment before Mr. Moore, who is of the other way of thinking. But Mr. MacCarthy never scores off his subjects nor quarrels with them. To say of the author of "Hail and Farewell" that "there is something ineradicably naïve in Mr. Moore which saves him from being patronising" is justice, but devastating justice. To put into Mr. Moore's mouth—in an imaginary conversation—these words about Proust, that "he is ploughing a field with a pair of knitting needles"; and of Henry James, "I have no patience with a writer who takes out a pack of hounds to catch a rat," surpasses malice.

Every word of this judgment on Conrad has been carefully weighed: "His talk was that of a man who cares for what is delicate, extreme and honorable in human nature—and for the art of prose." And this on Conrad's work is penetrating: "Conrad's subject was not adventure . . . it was the idea of loyalty." In a brilliant essay on Herbert Spencer Mr. MacCarthy says "that he wrote about himself in exactly the same tone that he wrote about the Universe." And of his autobiography, that "a happy blend of self-complacency and detachment has produced a book of unrivalled honesty and tepidity."

Mr. MacCarthy glitters with temptations for the quoting reviewer, but the continuous impression is not of brilliance alone but of argument weighed, analysis carried to the end and carefully balanced, of sympathy most judiciously distributed. That he is a hawk who can play over his subject and tantalize him is clear from the paper on George Moore; but, on the other hand, that he can range patiently aloft in serene survey is shown in the essay on George Meredith. We do not remember ever seeing the case for and against Meredith more fervently or more acutely examined. It is the preliminary fervor and courtesy of his appreciation which distinguishes Mr. MacCarthy's criticism.

V. S. P.

Elucidating Ben Jonson

Ben Jonson, by Eric Linklater. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Cape. $3.50.

MR. LINKLATER seises every opportunity of showing his sense of humor, and where there is no opportunity makes one. He has treated his subject, which after all is serious, as if it were like "Poet's Pub," on which he was naturally and justifiably witty. The result is often a really distressing exhibition of misplaced mirth.

Apart from this excess of jocosity, the book is a good one, and—if only a few sign-posts were put up with the notice, "Jests here"—could be read with pleasure and profit. He has attacked his theme with the resolve to make it as clear as possible. And there is no great writer who stands in more need of elucidation than Ben Jonson. He was perpetually sacrificing his fame to the passions of the moment, and many of his plays are as topical as a newspaper paragraph. He was a born quarreler, and put all his quarrels on the stage; hence, when the quarrel is extinct, so is the play. He had a violent dispute with his fellow-dramatists, and the result was the "Poetaster," which cannot be understood today without an array of notes as voluminous as those illustrating the "Inferno" of Dante. He fell foul of Inigo Jones, and told the world all about his enemy in the "Tale of a Tub," one of the dullest plays ever written by a man of genius. He was as contentious as Jonah, but "he did not well to be angry."

What makes him yet more obscure is a certain pedantry which mars the profundity of his scholarship. He has a classical parallel for everything, and introduces himself and his enemies in classical garb. He poses as Horace or as Ovid, and interlards his speeches with long translations from their words, the point of which is completely lost if their source is not recognized: nay, now and then whole scenes are borrowed, almost unaltered, from Plautus, and his editors are compelled to say that these scenes will not be duly appreciated unless the reader compares them with their originals. When he chooses a classical theme, like Sejanus or Catiline, he keeps his eye throughout on his Tacitus or his Cicero, and forgets the men in the Romans. How differently does Shakespeare work, and how differently did the audience receive him!

And yet this same heavy satirist was capable of some of the most admirable comedy in the language, as the eternal bickerer was capable of the utmost magnanimity and of the truest friendship. Where are there better plays of their kind than the "Alchemist" or the "Silent Woman," which still can hold spectators enthralled? Where is there more generous laudation than this somewhat jealous man has flung on the grave of his greatest rival—"the applause, delight and wonder" of that stage which Jonson strove to rule alone? Where is a daintier grace to be found than in some of the lyrics, and some of the masques, of this cross-gartered pedant?

This is the paradox which Mr. Linklater has set himself to unravel, and it must be said that he has succeeded in his task. If, as we hope, his book is reissued, it may be made, by mere omission, into an almost wholly admirable work.

E. E. KELLETT.

The Forty-Niners

Forty-Niners, by Archer Butler Hulbert. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

CONTEMPORARY documents and accounts, or deductions from them, constitute history. "Official" sources have a cold impartiality about them. They get at some of the facts but they may not always reflect the thought currents of an era. Its observers and eyewitnesses with personal bias and prejudice may be still more inaccurate, while writers of a later period, catching at fancies, often stray into the bypaths of interpretative romance and pure fiction.

The history of the California gold "rush" lends itself almost irresistibly to this species of narrative. Tales of Marshall's discovery lost nothing in the telling and the grand scramble for the yellow dust was free to all. All the more welcome then "Forty-Niners," by Mr. Hulbert, professor of history and director of the Stewart Commission on Western History of Colorado College. Professor Hulbert has achieved something noteworthy. Placed in competition with more than 500 manuscripts for a prize of $5000 offered by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Co. "for the most interesting unpublished work (not fiction) dealing with the American scene," Professor Hulbert (easily we suspect), captures the prize.

As part of his work for the Stewart Commission, Professor Hulbert, digging in the files of the General Land Office in Washington, struck a rich vein of pay dirt when he discovered, by careful scrutiny of the original surveyor's township plats, marks accurately locating way points on the principal trails over which the wagon trains and gravel agitators had moved years ago. In the march of time, these posts had disappeared as completely as the wagon roads traversing them, rendering references to them in contemporary journals vague or meaningless. The thought came of reconstituting and revivifying the scene of the "rush" over the California trail.

The result is a book without a chapter. Instead, there are eight sections, corresponding to the divisions of the trail which extended from Independence, Mo., to Hangtown, now Placerville, Calif. Each section is accompanied by a detail map and a log of the days and mileage. The story is in the form of a diary written to "Dear Dad" between 1848-1853. And what a son! But his genius is vicarious, for it is the magic touch of the compiler that makes him see so much. This composite eyewitness of Professor Hulbert's is given a range of vision and insight drawn from every diary and journal bearing directly on this remarkable flight of the schooners over 2200 miles of loneliness to a new land and—gold.

If the intricacies of high diplomacy and statecraftiness were the issue, the author's historical method would fall flat. But we are concerned here chiefly with what happened, not why, and this novel manner of dealing with the sources wins in fullness of explanation, instruction, entertainment, what may be sacrificed in a meticulous subservience to the letter of documentary evidence.

The book is full of contemporary illustrations, prints, cartoons of typical characters, songs sung along the way and here collected for the first time together with some of the tunes—all skillfully blended in a narrative that nevertheless preserves, for the most part, the very words of the Argonauts themselves. Helpful footnotes identify modern cities and towns with the "ghost" names of the trail. Altogether, a remarkable work, unique, scholarly, accurate.

Musil In Arabia

In the Arabian Desert, by Alois Musil. London: Cape. 18s. New York: Cape & Smith.

MEMORIES of Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert" are stirred by Alois Musil's Arabian adventures, an abbreviated account of which has just been published. Lawrence and Musil traversed the same regions, met the same Arab chieftains, went perhaps with similar purposes. For whereas Lawrence, in 1916, was avowedly engaged in raising the nomads to fight for the allies in the World War, Musil went with the connivance of the Turks a year earlier to bring about peace between the important Ruwalla tribe and their chief ally in Central Arabia, Ibn Rashid, Emir of Hail. Musil's success might have turned the scale in favor of Turkey. The present volume ends, apparently from design, without disclosing the result of negotiations. But one has only to turn to Lawrence's book to see that they failed. Maybe Musil's heart was not in his job. After all he is a Czech.

Of the two men, Lawrence and Musil, the latter was by far the better qualified to influence the Bedouin tribesmen. Musil had been in and out of the country for 20 years. Lawrence had scarcely been there before. Musil and Nuri Shaalan, the Ruwalla chief, were as brothers; indeed, on many occasions when Nuri was absent, Musil, under his Arab name of Sheikh Musa, had led the Ruwalla tribe as it trekked from pasture to pasture across the Wadi Sirhan. Lawrence's principal assets were the nomads' dislike of the Turks and the very considerable sums of money placed at his disposal by the British Government.

"The Revolt in the Desert" deals solely with the part Lawrence played in the war. In Sheikh Musa's "In the Arabian Desert," the war is only an incident. The volume covers two highly interesting journeys, the first and longest in 1908 and the second in 1915. The the latter time the Arabs had only the vaguest ideas as to what the war was about. This is how Prince Nuri explained it: "Franj (France) is the family still ruling over all Europe, as Eben Saud rules a large territory and various tribes like the Alman (Germans), Namsa (Austrians), Talyan (Italians), Inklis (English), Rusiya (Russians), Moskub (Muscovites), Serbya (Serbians), Rum (Greeks) and others. Very many years ago the Rum threw off their yoke and that is the reason why they are called Rum and not Franj. The Inklis also have won a good deal of independence and are guided according to their own counsel and will; but by some they are still counted among the Franj while others hold that they are a free country. Now the Alman and Namsa tribes have revolted against the Franj, although the Serbya, Rusiya, Moskub and Inklis still support them."

Prince Nuri no doubt knows better now. The year after he spoke those words, he took up arms at the behest of the Inklis. He now lives freely under the egis of the Franj at Damascus, where he was once kept prisoner by the Turks. Colonel Lawrence is a full private in the British Air Force. And Sheikh Musil, erstwhile Jesuit and then second in command of the greatest nomad tribe of north Arabia, is professor of Arabic at the Charles University, Prague.

Two Rare Poets

Strict Joy, poems by James Stephens. London: Macmillan. 5s. net.

Sissinghurst, by V. Sackville-West. London: The Hogarth Press. 5s. net.

BEING a true artist, Mr. James Stephens has survived the menace of his fame, and continues curious about the workings of the universe, and inquisitive about the machinery of his craft. It is good and heartening to consider his development as a poet. He began, many years ago, with the expression of immediate emotional responses; as it were crying out to the suffering creatures of the world that he was near by, and tender with apprehension and sympathy.

The spontaneity of that early self-expression, its quick sincerity and directness, won the notice of George Russell and W. B. Yeats. His reputation was made; but so solid was his gift that recognition and applause from the masters did not spoil him, did not tempt him to repetition. He has gone on; not only practicing his art but also examining the source whence he draws the substance of his song.

This new book of poems holds interest chiefly for other poets who are avid to learn how the art develops in the thought of a master of the craft. For such Mr. Stephens is, though we recognize in his music and subject matter (that is to say, the direction of the music) the influence of Yeats. But who that is sensitive and seeking to purify his talent could escape the influence of Yeats?

It is difficult to turn from one good poet to another good poet. Each is so secure and rich upon the palate that one hesitates to mix them. Miss V. Sackville-West, whose pastoral epic, "The Land," is perhaps the most beautiful and satisfying long poem by any woman who has written in English, has now published a poem of 86 lines. It is a dream-incantation in which she conjures up a vague background of reminiscences of childhood scenes. In front of this background she moves with the panoply of her remembered moods, emanations so tangible that they shape like dancers about her, adding beauty to her intrinsic beauty, shadows thrown by her character, their firmness due to her firmness; and the light creating them falling from the lamp of poetry which she holds in her hand. The poem is a sleep-poem, timeless, spaceless, an odyssey without ship, sea, or island.

For here, where days and years have lost their number,
I let a plummet down in flies of dusk,
And lose myself within a slumber
Between sleep and sleep.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

These Younger Vermin

THE Almanac of the Princeton University Press is celebrating this month its tenth anniversary . . . By way of survey of the black-and-orange decade, it publishes excerpts from back numbers . . . Among them, this, quoted in April, 1923, from Seward B. Collins in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, caught our notice:

Said Elmer More to Stuart Sherman,
"Let's clean up these younger vermin."
"All right, let's; they make me sore,"
Said Stuart Sherman to Elmer More.

An admirable program, which was incompletely carried out, as you may discover by glancing at any of the current advance-guard periodicals . . . We are not referring to such organs of culture as the New Yorker, or the Literary Digest . . . Nor even to such fortresses as the Atlantic or the Ladies' Home Journal—which, however, nowadays publish material which 20 years ago the Police Gazette would hardly have dared print . . . We are thinking rather of This Quarter, Hound & Horn and even the Sewanee Review . . . A perusal of these in their latest issues will prove not only that the "younger vermin" of 10 years ago are still boring from within, but that there has been no retardation in the production of their kind.

* * *

Let us make it clear that we by no means indorse the epithet which Mr. Collins placed in the mouth of Professor More . . . Nor do we favor the extermination of the younger generation . . . We can see an advantage in segregating young people up to the age of 30 or 35, but hardly in their extermination . . . Every once in a life-time one of them turns out to be an artist . . . It would help if they could be muzzled at least until it had been determined whether genius abode in any particular decade . . . Except that no one can make an acceptable decision . . . Already the thirties are laughing at the twenties . . . Only the sixties or the nineties can pass judgment . . . Meanwhile, it seems, we are doomed to endure the din.

* * *

A man's early work does not always look best in retrospect . . . The Times of London reminds us of this by publishing for the first time (with its issue of Dec. 24, 1931) a story of Sir James Barrie's, called "Farewell, Miss Julie Logan" . . . The date of composition is not given, but the internal evidence seems to leave no doubt that the story is a very early product . . . It deals with a young Scottish minister and his experiences with a "Stranger" that visits his snowed-in glen . . . It will become a collector's item, no doubt, but it will not, we believe, enhance the reputation of its author . . . Barrie is one of those writers who grow.

Mr. Theodore Dreiser, it seems to us, is not . . . "Sister Carrie," published 32 years ago, will remain, we suspect, his best work . . . Time, we feel, has done more for our perspective than for his art . . . "The Titan" and "The Genius" will perhaps have socio-historical interest . . . "Twelve Men" and "The Color of a Great City" have, for us, vitality . . . What others? . . . Please don't say "An American Tragedy," for we shall be compelled to reply that it is trivial and tedious . . . And above all, please do not bring up the naïve Dreiserian comments on industrial and economic affairs . . . Not even those which are embodied in his latest volume, called "Tragic America" (Liveright) . . . The first chapter of which, if you please, is entitled "The American Scene."

The superiority of reprints over new titles is proved once more by the listing of "Sister Carrie" among the Modern Library's February titles . . . In the March list is Hardy's "Tess"—which always makes us sad when we think how much better it might have been if its author had ever learned to control the English language . . . And for July, "The Innocent Voyage" of Mr. Richard Hughes . . . Also in March, two new "Giants": The Complete Poems of Keats and Shelley with Mrs. Shelley's Notes, and Plutarch's "Lives" in the Dryden translation . . . There is illumination, too, in the announcement of titles dropped from the Modern Library, as compared with its list of best-sellers . . . Really, posterity has done a lot for us already.

'Outlanders' In Glen Hazard

The Weather Tree, by Maristan Chapman. New York: Viking. $2.50.

READERS of the two earlier novels by Maristan Chapman will hardly be astonished to hear that "outlanders" are not precisely welcome in Glen Hazard. That secluded backwater of the Tennessee mountains is sufficient unto itself, content with the homes, the manners and customs and speech of its forefathers. It does not take kindly to trespassers with their innovations. It did not take kindly to Lynn Clayton, the city-bred youth with his blustering enthusiasms and his itch to modernize and emancipate the mountaineers; nor to Lida Grant, who came in cold pursuit of material for a college thesis. Local opposition to them both was based upon the fundamental premise that they "would never see that Glen Hazard was right with its ownself, however barren to outland eyes." As Thelma Lane put it: "When the Lord made the land he kept this one corner to be quiet in. He never aimed it should be spoiled by outlanders. He wanted it this way. Hit was his dream place and he shut it in among the hills."

MARISTAN CHAPMAN

Though Lynn Clayton fumbled from the start, even Sheriff Joe Marks would not undertake to forbid a man to make any sort of use he liked of land which he had rightly inherited. Clayton had discovered there was coal there and, being of a philanthropic turn, had installed the necessary facilities for making cheap coal bricks to be sold to the poor in great cities. This brought promptly down upon his unsuspecting head the accusation that he would "ugilify the place." There followed close upon the heels of that accusation Clayton's effort to get possession of the homeplace of Chadburn Lane, hard by. Not satisfied with that affront, he strove to cut down the Weather Tree, beloved of all the countryside as no common tree, but a tree of protection and of wise omen.

Clayton's gravest error was, of course, his desire to wed Thelma Lane and take her away to the dark city place from whence he had come. In all his plans he was thwarted, and the manner in which this was accomplished makes up this story, which is as fresh and flavorsome as anyone could wish. It would be easy to contend that the novel has not the fragrance and charm of "The Happy Mountain." But it should be realized that this is the third book about Glen Hazard, and the wonder is that such delicate glamour, such deliciously archaic idiom, can be reproduced at all. If Maristan Chapman covers the identities of two (Mary and Stannard, her husband—a fact of which all the world has lately become cognizant) clearly they must write with a single pen. To have woven such a pattern of loveliness once would have been a genuine service to literature; the Chapmans have done more in proving their ability to sustain it.

For one reviewer, it was a joy to meet again all the familiar Glen Hazard folk and to note their response to the two strangers in their midst. The disturbing episode ended quite as abruptly as it began. Now Barsha Lowe, Preacher Virgil Howard, Doc Peters, Uncle Shannon and the rest—yes, even Thelma Lane—refer without emotion to "the year the outlander was here."

"The Weather Tree" is the January choice of the Book League of America.

M. W.

First In Business, Too

Washington as a Business Man, by Halstead Ritter. New York: Sears. $3.50.

George Washington, by Bernard Fay. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of volumes have appeared, during the last few decades, portraying Washington from almost every conceivable angle, and discussing almost every phase of his many-sided career, Judge Ritter perhaps "is the first to essay a connected, self-explanatory account of the various fields of Washington's business." Only the most modern of the iconoclasts, and the most iconoclastic of the moderns, will be able to read this "essay" without having a deeper respect for and a clearer comprehension of the country's First President.

Every student of Washington's life knows that although he was possessed of a certain degree of military ability, he was not a second Alexander the Great, nor another Julius Cæsar. Indeed, his military skill was far inferior to his political genius, so that while he was, by far, the greatest of the brilliant group of statesmen produced by the American Revolution, he was not the outstanding military leader of that period. Judge Ritter helps us to understand why, this being the case, he managed to lead a comparative handful of Colonists to ultimate victory over one of the most efficient "war machines" produced by a modern nation.

It was his ability to organize—to equip, feed and pay his constantly shifting soldiery—which did more to make him "first in war" than either his knowledge of military tactics or his ability to plan campaigns. He was, in truth, "The Business General," and the Congress, pitifully weak and divided as it generally was, realized this sufficiently to keep him in supreme command, when many of his own countrymen looked upon the record of his achievements in the field as woefully meager.

But, in this volume, we have more than the picture of a military executive. The author portrays a Washington who was one of the earliest of that line of business men who are so typical, to the rest of the world, of the United States of America. One cannot help marveling at his versatility, his capacity for detail. One who could be Commander of the Continental forces, dictator of an embryonic nation extending over a vast area and composed of separate provinces with contradictory (often with antagonistic) local interests, and at the same time keep in the most intimate touch with the overseers of his group of plantations, often far from the field of operations, is deserving of the respect of even this modern age.

Judge Ritter's book is worthy to find a permanent place in the steadily expanding and constantly enriched body of Washingtoniana.

Those who read Professor Fay's "Franklin" will, almost certainly, be disappointed with his study of the first American President. For, though he professes the highest admiration for Washington, we cannot but feel that Fay has read not wisely but too much in Rupert Hughes and John Corbin. It is surprising, too, to find so many small mistakes in Professor Fay's book. Most of them are not of major significance in themselves, but when they are added up they come to a total which does not tend to increase our confidence in the author. For example, we find the American Indians described as "hairy savages"; we are told that the climate of Virginia is "tropical," and are repeatedly informed that the soil of that Commonwealth is very poor indeed.

F. H. A.

Emily's House

Letters of Emily Dickinson, edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. New York: Harper. $4.

IT IS more than 40 years since Mrs. Todd began the publication of her collections of Emily Dickinson's poems, and close on 40 since she published the original edition of the "Letters." The correspondence, though appreciated by a select few, failed at the time to reach a large public and presently the two volumes were reissued as one and were to be had for 25 cents. Gradually the poetry and personality of Emily Dickinson came to be known widely, curiosity was stirred, and when the "Letters" went out of copyright in 1922 a new edition, for which Mrs. Todd was not responsible, appeared. Meanwhile the original collection had provided the basic material for various books about Miss Dickinson, her life and work and personality. As an editor Mrs. Todd had been scrupulous to protect those whose sensitiveness might be wounded by the disclosure of private affairs. The usual consequence of such reticence followed and because everything was not told speculation and guesses of a quite mild and really entirely harmless character have been rife. The reasons for reticence have now disappeared and Mrs. Todd reissues her collection of "Letters" in a fuller form.

Passages deleted from the correspondence in the edition of 1894 are restored, and some letters, hitherto unpublished, appear. A useful appendix lists all this new material. There are also new and illuminating footnotes, making plain many illusions to the intimacies of the poet's daily life and to her friendships and other interests. The most interesting and important disclosure is that concerning her relations with the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, the Philadelphia clergyman, 20 years her senior, who was regarded, as Mrs. Todd says, "as the protagonist in Emily's reputed love affair." Mrs. Todd's reserve in 1894 was natural and commendable; none the less it gave rise, as we have said, to speculation and surmise from which no account of Emily Dickinson has been free. It now appears—as anyone acquainted with Emily's poetry and character could have guessed—that the relationship was utterly blameless, though taken very seriously by the cleric and with a rather charming touch of waggishness, mixed with pathos, by Miss Dickinson herself. The story is set forth in a short series of letters to two brothers named Clark, whose only bond with Emily was that they had known Mr. Wadsworth. "Set forth" is a phrase which perhaps implies too much; rather the story is shadowed forth, for little is told because there was little to tell.

Yet this friendship undoubtedly shaped the course of her later life and the memory of the man whom she called her "shepherd," "so noble, so fathomless, so gentle," nourished her imagination and passed into her poems. There is indeed no marked transition when we pass from her poems to her letters; the one form shades delicately into the other. Often in reading the letters, especially in the later years, we feel that we are observing the poet in the very process of composition, so rhythmic are they, so cryptic, with turns of thought and phrase so close to her poetic style. Living the life of a recluse, Emily Dickinson came to depend for intellectual stimulus upon her correspondence. The cycle of her meditations and experiences was narrow, and perforce she had to weave variations upon a few familiar themes. Hence the increasing complexity of her idiom; the curious indirectness of her approach to subjects often in themselves quite trite and familiar; the obscurity of her style.

These qualities will appeal to lovers of her poetry who are, for the moment at least, numerous. But we cannot but voice the suspicion that Emily Dickinson, neglected for so long and now the subject of so great a vogue, is perhaps overrated as a figure in literature and that in a few years her poetry and her letters will be relegated to a less conspicuous, albeit secure, place in literary history. Melville means less to the nineteen-thirties than he did to the nineteen-twenties; and Emily Dickinson's fame is now going through the same process of posthumous revaluation with its ups and downs—its enthusiastic ups and its inevitable downs.

S. C. C.

Parrar & Rinehart are the American publishers of Mr. Evelyn Waugh's book on his African travels, which in the United States is entitled "They Were Still Dancing." The English edition, which was called "Remote People" (Duckworth), was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 26, 1931.

Harcourt Brace will publish in America on Jan. 28 Mr. Leonard Woolf's "After the Deluge" (Vol. I.), the English edition of which (Hogarth) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 5, 1931.

The Sum of Nothing

Blaine of Maine, His Life and Times, by Charles Edward Russell. New York: Cosmopolitan. $5.

EVERY now and then the question is raised as to whether the present day shows a higher ethical spirit and political morality among the American people and American public men. Continually we hear of the deterioration of the Senate—usually ascribed to the direct election of Senators—and of the House, in which the lower standard is commonly attributed to the disappearance of the old-time Speaker with his ability to advance those whom he considered the more promising members. Perhaps it is because in political discussions the voice of the elders is heard the more loudly in the press and from the platform than that of youth that we find this tendency to exalt the past at the expense of the present, in sharp contrast to social life, wherein militant youth ridicules the past and turbulently takes its own way today.

Astute Politician

Perhaps youth is more nearly right. I doubt whether anyone could read Mr. Russell's gripping sketch of "Blaine of Maine" and his times and hold that the last half of the nineteenth century presented a spectacle of higher political morals at the national capital or a panorama of loftier statesmanship than today. Indeed as one looks back upon what Blaine did in the service of his country, in contradistinction to what he strove to do for his own aggrandizement, it is difficult to imagine what can have been the foundation on which his admitted popularity was built. No great legislative act, no notable constitutional tenet was engrafted upon the policy of the United States through his efforts or by his advocacy. He was perhaps the highest type of the astute politician, but so far from attaining to the stature of statesmanship that there is but little reason for Mr. Russell's biography except the ability which the author has more than once shown to make an interesting story out of an unpromising subject.

James G. Blaine did have the faculty of making devoted friends, and the equal faculty of making equally determined enemies. His personal magnetism passed almost into a proverb In passing it might be noted that of all political qualities, personal magnetism has least served the men in American public life who have manifested it most. Roosevelt, perhaps, possessed it, but Cleveland, Harrison, Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover, to name but a few, have been almost totally destitute of it. The Presidency has become too great and exalted an office to be won by a policy of smiles and back slapping.

The Railway Scandal

But to return to Blaine. Defeated in 1884 in his presidential aspirations by a revolt of the so-called Mugwumps, he owed his disaster unquestionably to the revelations made of his apparent association with certain railway enterprises which he had advanced in Congress while standing to profit largely by their success. It is quite true that other distinguished names appeared with his in the indictment of party leaders. But to Blaine came the presidential nomination which the others coveted, and because of the eminence of his position the revelations of the scandal were the more shocking. It, rather than ordinary political issues, led to his defeat. Perhaps there is a certain illumination upon changing public ideals in the fact that in later years a feeling grew that he had been ill-used, and had his health continued he might have received a renomination with more fortunate results.

Mr. Russell has told this story admirably. From his summary of Blaine's character this paragraph may well be quoted:

"No other life will better repay the careful heeding of the young American. Here is your careerism reduced to its substance; here is your opportunism as it really is. Of all this truly extraordinary endowment, this powerfully grasping mind, this phenomenal memory, this gift to see into the heart of a matter, this rare voice, this impressive presence, this fluent eloquence, this universal reading, this power to win confidence, this natural command—of the whole unequaled enginery, the sum at last was the sum of nothing."

W. J. A.

A Russian Woman

My Sister's Story, by Michael Ossorgin. New York: Lincoln Mac Veagh, the Dial Press. $2.

IT IS a sign of versatility that the same writer produced "Quiet Street" and "My Sister's Story." The first was a volcanic novel set against the background of the Russian Revolution. The second is a restrained study of one woman, who had no history whatsoever. But the two books are alike in this, that both have an indubitable air of verisimilitude.

Any well-written novel must be convincing for the time that it is being read, but "My Sister's Story" remains established in the reader's memory as biographical fact. Ossorgin secures this confidence by the most apparently simple and guileless means—by shunning overemphasis and dramatization, and seeming merely to transcribe. While doing this he makes live a beautiful, spirited, tender girl who marries with the innocent expectation of happiness, is wronged, and punishes herself for her wrongs; who might have been successful in a career of one kind or another, for she is gifted, but lets those things pass her by, and gives herself to the care of her children and her unloved husband.

No one but a Russian could have written this book. No one but a Russian woman could have been like Katya. The events, the actual experiences, might have occurred anywhere, but the responses are racial. Ossorgin's work is distinctly, proudly characteristic of his people, while at the same time it awakens a response from readers anywhere for its clear perceptions and its transparent style.

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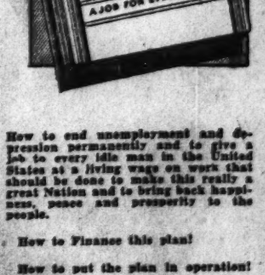

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Personal and Impersonal

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

A SORT of midwinter academy is the annual members' exhibition at the National Arts Club. New works are the almost invariable rule at this event, and this show, which continues until Jan. 30, proves that many of the artists have been at work on themes that seem to them vital. One is conscious at this exhibition that we have but to look sympathetically at pictures and figures done in styles long familiar at the assembled shows to realize how many are going beyond the merely personal in their choice of subjects. Too often is one inclined unfairly to glance at a picture and pass along as soon as the artist's customary choice of subject and way of expressing himself tell their story of authorship. A personal style is such a real achievement that it is but due to the artist to pause before his canvas or work of sculpture to see if one can get something fresh and of moment from his studio. In this show we note more than a few manifestations of what might be called personal renderings of impersonal subjects. For the subject that has about it some element of the impersonal is apt to take on something of general interest.

Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson

This quality of the impersonal is to be noticed in Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson's "Model," which escapes the limitation of purely personal interest in the subject, the sort of interest that is implicit in the family portrait which is of no special appeal outside the subject's immediate family or that larger circle that includes his intimates. Not to put too derogatory a label on many portraits, it may fairly be said that they usually would not have been painted if someone had not had sufficient money to pay the painter's commission.

Of course, there are many portraits that have a larger interest than this, and some portraits of this sort are in this very show. On such occasions the subject was in himself of striking character, or the painter had been struck during his work on it to evolve a strong or handsome design. But a picture that is essentially no more than the presentment of an ordinarily pretty girl or a moderately successful man of affairs does not take on what is here called the impersonal quality that has in it something of universal interest.

In "The Model," Mr. Dickinson has chosen a subject that must catch and hold the observer without benefit of any immediate appeal beyond the artist's gracious color scheme. He depicts a woman who has long made a living by rough work with her hands. The strain of years of elemental struggle has marked her face, although it is placid enough now that she is posing for the painter in an antique brown velvet wrap that has seen better days. The painter discovers in the mellow tones of the faded rich material a world of delicate tonalities set off brilliantly by the green ribbons dangling from a turban of the same material that sits precariously on the model's head at any moment threatening to pop off if she should so much as wrinkle her forehead.

Surface and Thought

Yet as we gaze at this serio-comic figure we do not laugh. Too much of beauty is in this picture, for the sheer loveliness of the paint and the simplicity of the composition form a bit of something real, straight out of life. The strong hands clasped at ease across the lower part of the bodice are eloquent of the power to survive. There is a suspicion of a smile in the nearly closed eyes, as if the woman were whiling away the posing period with contemplation, momentarily the happy person described by Aristotle. Perhaps she is thinking merely, "My, this is an easier way to be earning money than taking in washing." Or, "What an odd thing it is, this painting business." The Mona Lisa is not alone inscrutable. The highest money prize in this exhibition, $400, went to this painting. One is reminded, not unworthily, of Velasquez, and how that great painter expressed the best that was in him on such unpromising subjects as the court dwarfs.

This year the Maida Gregg prize of $1000 has been divided into four parts, the highest apportionment going to Mr. Dickinson. The second award, $300, went to Mr. John C. Johansen for the "Portrait, the Artist's Family," a lamp-light interior with four figures. The $200 Gregg apportionment went to Miss Anna Fisher, for "Venetian Glass and White Roses," in which the crystal and flowers are set gleaming in a vaporous amber atmosphere. The $100 Gregg award went to Mr. Wayman Adams for his portrait of Mrs. Adams, done in big, slashing Zorn-like strokes.

Impersonality of theme would seem to be the clue to the forcefulness of Mr. Eugene Higgins's "On the Way Home," with its peasant mother walking up a hilly path, followed by three children and a dog. Pictorial charm resides in the way the figures are strongly related within a large conelike area, and in the beauty of tone to which the worn garments have faded. Far off across the green highlands a bit of a house appears, and overhead clouds stream before the wind. This picture reminds of elemental things, of happy family life in simple pastoral surroundings.

"Any Baby" might well be the title of "Crying," a head—hardly more than a face—by Mr. Chester Beach, which received the National Arts Club medal for sculpture. The mouth is wide open and the eyes shut tight in infantile indignation that will pass in a moment. Here the sculptor has certainly transcended the personal and particular in subject and given us a touch of the universal.

To Mr. Cullen Yates for "Chinoiserie" went the National Arts Club medal for painting, a lavish still-life keyed all in brilliant reds and greens as a setting for the glistening ivory figure of a pensive Oriental. "The Dock," by Mr. Irving Wiles, and "In Port," by Mr. Anthony Thième, bring back recollections of the sea, the open sea, while fulfilling the first requirements of decorative paintings that they should form handsome spots on the wall, seen at a distance.

One lingers before, and even returns to, pictures of such large implications as Mr. Winfield Scott Cline's "Old Oak," in which the tree with its zigzag branches is the dominant subject; Mr. Everett Warner's stirring document of urban life, "The Tunnel," with its streaking railway train horizontally opposing the rolling mounds above with their clustering houses; "The Sea of Mountains," by Mr. James N. Rosenberg, with its blue peaks shouldering away to the horizon; "Art Class," by Mr. Arthur W. Woelfle, with its spottings and transitions of tone in the student's smocks, and its intangible air of aspiration.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Swedish Wall Decoration, 1808—"The Children of Israel Dancing Before the Golden Calf," From the Florence D. Bartlett Collection, Now on View at the Art Institute, Chicago.

Swedish Tapestries in Chicago

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

SWEDISH wall decorations, comprising the Florence Bartlett Collection, are now on view at the Art Institute of Chicago. This is probably the first exhibition of its kind in America. Paintings of this kind are seldom seen or heard of outside of Sweden. They are truly a peasant art, and have obviously been done by local talent wherever found. Painted sometimes in thick calcimine over wall paper, and often on a coarse kind of canvas that would be scorned by a "regular" artist, they have a great deal of dash and charm, and sometimes real beauty. They are always decorative and must have done much to enliven the rooms on whose walls they were placed as panels at Christmas time and for certain other festivals. In a way, then, they may be considered as a sort of tapestry.

Most of the subjects are Biblical, but the style is distinctly Swedish. All the characters are dressed in Swedish costumes, and the kings, when kings appear, are properly represented with crowns on their heads, and sometimes in full military uniform. There is no affectation in the style. Everything is sincerely and dashingly set down. With no knowledge of anatomy, of eastern costumes or historical styles, there is always a keen sense of the dramatic which tells clearly the intended story.

Important people are shown as important people dressed in Sweden in the early nineteenth century. The Nazarene was thought of as the head of the church, and consequently, and naturally, his disciples, when they attend him, are shown in costumes of country clergymen, with black knee-breeches, long black stockings and coats buttoned snugly up under their chins.

Favorite Subjects

Favorite subjects are often repeated notably the Marriage at Cana, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the coming of the Three Kings and the Adoration of the Christ-child. There were certain conventions which were rather closely followed, but there was always scope for individual genius, just as there always has been in the great periods of art in much more pretentious places.

The colors are simple. For the most part the backgrounds are left white or some light tint, and the drawing is done in black. The women's hair is always flowing and yellow, while the men generally have dark hair or wear neatly curled wigs. Red, blue, green and yellow are the principal colors used. Entirely unrelated to the scenes depicted, and just for the general decorative effect, sweeping sprigs of flowers or primitive trees bloom in strategic spots. The brushwork is much like that which would be found on a fairly high type of peasant pottery, and the effect is never glaring. Although occasionally damaged from age or handling, the colors seem to have preserved their freshness, as they were never exposed for long periods or in a brilliant light.

In the Marriage at Cana the men sit demurely on one side of the table and the women modestly on the other side, and all the men and all the women are as alike as can be. The features are simply expressed with a few brush strokes in very vigorous lines, but they are never lacking in character.

Truly Naïve

One of the most charming of the panels is in two registers: above, the coming of the Wise Men from the east, and then their offerings to the Babe, while below is a frieze of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The Wise Men, in long-tailed coats and silk hats and on prancing steeds, are evidently the peasants' idea of the aristocracy. Mary, in Swedish costume with a large radiating halo behind her head, holds the Child on her knee, and before them kneels one of the sages offering a covered goblet, while the other two stand stiffly behind him. The picture shows the Magi twice, on the journey and while making their offerings. It is all so sincere and truly pious that one feels it is exactly the same point of view as that shown by another race in the play, "The Green Pastures." The Bible was so real to the humble artists that it never occurred to them to try to represent the Biblical characters in any other way than as fellow-mortals—that is, fellow-Swedes. It is the sort of art that can only be done by a truly naïve person. An attempt at the same thing in a spirit of sophistication would be jarring.

Miss Florence Bartlett, a friend of the Art Institute, and long familiar with Sweden, formed this collection last summer when traveling through the rural districts. She has lent it to the institute for the present exhibition.

Philadelphia Etchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AMERICAN etchers are beginning to veer away from adequate etchings of foreign scenes, to find the humor, the pathos, the tragedy inherent in the life of their own land. It is this tackling of American atmosphere that gives significance to the fifth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers, on view at the Newman Galleries.

Able technicians whose work is a marvel of detail still abound, but here and there, bubbling up through the solemn and the representational, is the irrepressible humor of the true American. The group of etchings by Mr. Harrison Cady and the "Threshing Dinner" by Miss Polly Knipp Hill seem part of American folklore.

Mr. Cady goes, for subject matter, to the "poor whites," the battered mules, the dilapidated shacks of the southern mountains. These he groups and holds against a landscape that gives humorous support, with its queer twisting mountains, its tortuous bare trees, and its higgledy-piggledy man-made fences.

Mr. Cady, who knows the art of conceiving a comic, brings the same flavor to the field of etching; relieves it of overseriousness, and merits a debt of gratitude.

Miss Hill presents a gathering of harvesters at a long, dish-strewn table. She knows the types of men and girls, of farmers and farm matrons. She knows the shoes they wear, and she is familiar with the long paper-flapping poles that little boys wield to keep the flies from the feast. Nothing is left out, and each detail, true to life, adds to the humor of the scene.

Mr. Martin Lewis is less obviously amusing He gains rich effect through the manipulation of light and shadow, often using the expedient of the shadowed foreground against the light background. "Cathedral Steps" shows figures ascending and descending against a background of glaring shop windows. On the steps, inevitably part of the American city street scene, are sheets of cast-off newspapers.

The art of Mr. Levon West is growing suave. His two Venetian prints are full of sentiment and romance. Somehow one prefers his study of a dog team and its drivers caught in the teeth of a western blizzard.

Human characterizations vary from the sweet portraiture of Mrs. Margery Ryerson to the epic power of Mr. Eugene Higgins, crossing midway the gentle personification of Timothy Cole by Mr. William Auerbach Levy.

The hold of the American skyscraper upon the fancy of the artist is evident in almost every exhibition. "Manhattan Lights," by Mr. Martin Lewis, is an American metropolitan nocturne with dark, shadowed foreground figures and construction derricks leading back to a light-crested commercial leviathan. "Jeweled City," by Mr. G. K. Geerlings, another nocturne, grasps the compositional value of dark metal girders, and the distant spired avenues of great buildings dotted with lights. A slightly more episodic approach is sensed in prints by Mr. William C. NcNulty and Mr. Anton Schutz, dealing less with the epic of the great city, and more with its particular scenes.

Then there are the prints by Mr. Grant Reynard, which, curiously perhaps, fall between the human and the impersonal, in spite of the orator in the church pulpit, and the two young women examining a Degas portrait in an art gallery. Admirably handled, these works leave one cold.

Purely imaginative compositions are rare. Perhaps the most unusual in its handling of angularly placed figures hurtling through space is Mr. Harry Sternberg's "Dream"; while more understandable although much less original is Mr. T. Norman Mansell's "Benediction."

Architectural etchings, or etchings primarily concerned with the disposition of buildings, vary from the impressionistic touches of Mr. Clifford Addams to the amazing accuracy of lavish detail in "Venetian Filigree," by Mr. John Taylor Arms. One artist has twisted nature to serve his imagination; while the other is spurred entirely by things literal. Other interesting work of architectural flavor comes from Messrs. Roth, Rosenberg and Donald M. Kirkpatrick, the last two, one feels, being dominated by the T-square.

Nudes by Mr. Kenneth Hayes Miller, imaginative experiments by Mr. William Meyerowitz and Mr. Frank A. Nankivell, studies of birds by Messrs. Benson, Bishop and Heil, and of trees by a veritable army of etchers, including Messrs. Kerr Eby, Alfred Hutty, Levon West and C. Jac Young; satire that is not always without its sting by Mr. "Pop" Hart and Mr. H. Devitt Welsh round out an unusually varied and enlivening exhibition.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Berlin Exhibition Of Ancient American Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Prussian Academy of Arts in conjunction with the State Museum and the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin opened an exhibition of ancient American art on Dec. 5. It is the first time that Germany has seen the art products of the ancient Mexican, Central and South American civilization. The dates of this civilization are lost in obscurity. It is known that before the Spanish conquest of Aztec, Maya and Inca peoples there had been a far older and higher civilization.

The exhibition includes sculpture, textiles, ceramics, gold discoveries and copies of monumental works. Little burial figures of the primitive civilization were the product of the Mexican highlands. The archaic civilization of which the Toltecians were the main representatives existed from the twelfth to the thirteenth century A. D. The ruined cities of Teotihuacan and Azcapotzalco are the central point of these discoveries. Wonderful luster vases were found here, also the frescoes (copies) from Teotihuacan representing the water gods, who are carrying the earth upon which the inhabitants are quarreling amongst themselves.

An historically correct record of the surrender of the Indians in the early Toltecian period (seventh to thirteenth century A. D.) is shown.

The large fresco of the gods of the Sun and of the Morning Stars in conflict originated from this period. It was discovered in Chichen Itza in Yucatan. The vases of the Toltecian civilization were decorated with bright figures generally including sacrifical scenes. The Maya vessels are many-sided and have handles.

Peruvian art is nearer the European's comprehension. On the table land around Tiahuanaco the Peruvians developed a high state of culture. The coast was inhabited by fishermen.

The early pottery produced by them has a smooth cracked glaze. The north coasts yield examples of early modelled vessels. The exhibition shows unusual vases with handles painted with ornamental designs of figures, of wide spherical form with two spout-like openings at the top.

Then there are the rich and decorative gold discoveries of Costa Rica which indicate something of the luxury of this civilization. The same impression is gained from the textiles, also from the zigzag mosaics which incorporate animals in the designs, the jaguar with a mask and iridescent birds. Among the weavings are to be found ornamental animal and figure designs. Here examples of folk art are united with the productions of other peoples of the world. Nature and religion are interwoven in imaginative designs.

London Holiday Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Among the long list of the Christmas holiday play menu there are few outstanding features, apart from such hardy annual revivals as "Peter Pan," with Miss Jean Forbes Robertson in the leading part, and the usual pantomimes at the Lyceum, and, as an innovation, at the Garrick.

A lightsome fancy called "The Gay Adventure," at the Whitehall, with Mr. Seymour Hicks imagining that he is one of the Three Musketeers of Dumas and with Miss Marion Lorne as his partner in the frolic, is not of much consequence, but is quite amusing.

A play called "Max and Mr. Max," adapted from the Spanish by Mr. Cecil Madden, spoils an ingenious idea by letting it go after the first act and descending to farce.

Mr. Clarke-Smith as Mr. Max gave an eerie reading of his part so long as he could remain transcendental. It was not his fault that he came to earth like a damp squib. Mr. Edmund Gwenn was capital as the husband, but neither Mr. Nicholas Hannen nor Miss Kathleen O'Regan succeeded in lifting the love story from triviality.

At the Comedy, with great success, Mr. Monckton Hoffe's "The Faithful Heart," the vogue of London some 10 years ago, was revived, with Mr. Godfrey Tearle in the leading part. It remains a charming and sentimental story of a sailor who wooed a maid and left her with a lonely heart. Many years after, he came back to be greeted by a sweet little girl who revealed to him that she was his daughter. He was engaged to a lady unwilling to share his affection with the little newcomer, who revived in his heart memories of the woman he had loved and left. In his dilemma he chooses to take his little daughter to one of the Dominions, there to begin life anew, and the story ends, as it began, at the inn at Southampton, where the old music box plays, "Go to Sleep, My Little Pickaninny," the sirens hoot and the steamer takes them away to the land of promise.

The play is so charmingly written, so full of feeling, that we can forgive its slight sentimentality for the genuineness of the simple hearts of the chief characters. Mr. Godfrey Tearle played his old part with conviction and found in Miss Margaret Vines a pathetic little partner who in her emotional scenes wrung a sob and a sigh from many of the tender-hearted in the audience.

J. T. G.

Bertram Mills Circus

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Bertram W. Mills has once more sought widely to provide attractions for his annual circus entertainment at Olympia. He has secured riders from Hungary, a haute école rider from Spain (said to be the only one in the world to make his horse dance and caper without a bridle), another high school rider from Berlin, a "perch act" from Mexico, another from Italy, and clowns and acrobats from half a dozen countries more. Altogether there are separate acts, and 16 of these have never been seen England before, it is stated.

The four Bronett Brothers, comedians, have none of your Cowardish subtleties about them. Their idea of a joke is to throw buckets of water over each other, to sit down on chairs that aren't there, and generally to exploit all the robust humors that have amused mankind down the centuries. But the most astounding act of all is that of the Wendas. A girl stands on the shoulders of a man perched on a chair, which is balanced on a pole slung across the shoulders of two other men walking along the high wire, 100 feet above the net.

American Prints

Contemporary American Prints. New York: American Art Dealers Association.

For the second annual volume in this series, the committee has enlarged its scope by choosing one example of the work of each of the 100 artists represented, and including woodcuts and lithographs as well as etchings. Last year's volume contained in some instances as many as four prints by some of the 59 etchers chosen for representation. The present volume is offered as containing the 100 prints that a committee of the American Art Dealers' Association considers the best among the 1100 prints submitted. Mr. Royal Cortissoz has provided a foreward for the volume in which he comments upon many of the individual plates and sets forth a contention that imitations of Whistler have almost disappeared in American etching, pointing out that interest in the contemporary scene has become a vital factor in print making.

Looking through the volume, one pauses to admire fresh manifestations of familiar artists engaged with fresh or favorite themes: Mr. John Taylor Arms's rendering of architectural lace in "The Enchanted Doorway," Mr. William Auerbach-Levy's sympathetic head of Mr. Timothy Cole, Mr. Frank W. Benson's pictorially balanced "Two Black Ducks," Mr. George Elbert Burr's cedar silhouetted against the clouds in "Coast at Monterey," Mr. Harrison Cady's humorous "Kincaid's General Store," Mr. J. E. Costigan's personal and sympathetic "Mother and Child," Mr. J. W. Golinkin's impressions of thrusts and oppositions in a study of wrestlers, Mr. Armin Hansen's elemental "Storm Driven," Mr. L. Hechenbleikner's pyramid of football movement in "Through the Center," Mrs. Polly Knapp Hill's bucolic characterizations in "Thrashing Dinner," Miss Victoria Ebbels Hutson's transitional values in "Interior," Mr. Alfred Hutty's reticent lyricism in "Mountain Birches," Mr. Rockwell Kent's powerfully designed "Bowsprit,' Mr. John Sloan's keenly characterized portrait of Robert Henri.

Moslem Singer in Belgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A successful début was made at the Belgrade Opera by Mlle. Bahriya Nuri-Hadjitch in the rôle of Salome in Richard Strauss's opera of that name. She is the first Moslem woman to appear on the Belgrade opera stage.

French Art in London

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

IN THE galleries of the Royal Academy, the great exhibition of French art has opened, and it is no exaggeration to say that as a collection of masterpieces from start to finish it surpasses all the previous notable exhibitions of national art which have been held at Burlington House. While the 550 paintings are themselves enough to attract art lovers from all over the world, these are supplemented by a smaller but equally precious collection of French tapestries, sculptures, goldsmith's work and other art objects.

The paintings display an unbroken succession of French achievement from the fourteenth century to the dawn of the twentieth, and while the committee has thought it politic to exclude the work of living artists, the main inspiration of contemporary painting may be seen here in the works of the Impressionist masters, of Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cézanne, Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec.

The Primitives

It may be hazarded that to most visitors the great surprises of the exhibition will be found at the two ends of the scale, among the primitives and the nineteenth century works. Many of the early paintings are almost unknown, even to students of French art, as for example the fifteenth century "Descent From the Cross," attributed to the School of Fouquet, which comes from the rarely visited little church at Nouans. Another exceptional exhibit is "The Annunciation," from Aix-les-Bains, which, after it had been painted by an unknown artist in 1440, was cut into five pieces and dispersed. The whole of this great altarpiece has now been reassembled, the central panel from the Church of the Madeleine, Aix-les-Bains, and the four other parts from the museums of Amsterdam, Brussels and Naples and the collection of Sir Herbert Cook.

Another almost unknown picture of a quite exceptional character is the "Magdalen Praying" by Louis Le Nain, the seventeenth century painter who with his brothers is known almost exclusively as a painter of peasants and peasant life. M. Paul Jamot of the Louvre, one of the chief organizers of this exhibition, is a leading authority on the work of the Le Nains, and he has brought together for this exhibition seven exquisite paintings by this gifted family, who anticipated the democratic art of Chardin.

Chardin himself is one of the heroes of the exhibition. A full dozen of his beautiful little domestic scenes and still-life pictures are shown, including six little-known examples from the private collection of Baron Henri de Rothschild, and other admirable examples from Paris, Stockholm, Glasgow and Dublin.

Corot Figures

One of the main objects of the French committee has been to put before the British public aspects of French painting with which people outside France are not familiar. French connoisseurs justly deplore an Anglo-Saxon habit of classing Corot as a "landscape painter"—as if he never did anything else—and among the 19 paintings by Corot at Burlington House his landscapes form a small minority. How lovely his figure painting was may be seen in "La Toilette"—perhaps his supreme masterpiece—also in "Dame à la Jupe Rose," "La Femme à la Mandoline" and his Self-Portrait from the Uffizzi. When to these we add a goodly group of his exquisite street scenes and architectural subjects, at Rome, Volterra, Avignon, Mantes, Douai, we are compelled to recognize that Corot was much more than "only" a landscape painter, he was indeed a complete painter; perhaps, more even than Chardin, the Vermeer of France. The later phase of his landscape painting is represented by his celebrated "Souvenir de Mortfontaine," while another aspect of his varied genius is seen in the delightful flower painting, "Pivoines."

These are only a few of the main features of this remarkable exhibition. Foussin, David, Watteau, Delacroix and Courbet are also magnificently represented, and for many visitors a new light will be thrown on the work of all these masters as well as of others of the nineteenth century. Great as was the achievement of France in the eighteenth century, this exhibition proves that the standard of her production was even more remarkable during the nineteenth, a century when she had no rival in any part of the world in the art of painting.

Presented in Crescendo

Though the exhibition begins with thirteenth-century sculptures, fully half of the available space in Burlington House is devoted to works of the nineteenth century. The rooms have been hung in reverse order so as to secure the big gallery, usually third, but now ninth, for the great canvases by David, Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet, Manet, and their contemporaries.

Thus the exhibition is planned to reveal in crescendo the artistic achievement culminating in the galaxy of nineteenth-century painters. The last two rooms are devoted to Cézanne, Gauguin, and the impressionists, but a Cézanne still-life also is hung beside a Delacroix in the big gallery. Throughout the exhibition no one master is allowed to dominate any room. Poussins are balanced by Claudes, and paintings by the brothers Le Nain, even Watteaus, are challenged by Chardins and Fragonards. The 19 paintings by Corot are scattered through four galleries. The pomp and splendor of the ancient régime is indicated in the lecture room, which is hung with great tapestries and punctuated with fine pieces of decorative furniture, surmounted by porcelain with ormolu mounts. But though there are also a limited number of pieces of sculpture, enamels, illuminated manuscripts, and three rooms full of drawings, the exhibition is essentially and primarily an historical collection of French paintings leading up to France's undisputed hegemony in the nineteenth century. Manet and Renoir stand out conspicuously in the big room; but, as a whole, the triumph is one of a nation, rather than of individuals, as has been the case in previous exhibitions.

Goldoni Palace A Museum of Dreams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The Comune of Venice has recently acquired the Centani Palace, youthful home of Carlo Goldoni, popular Italian playwright of the eighteenth century. Now will be carried out the plan advanced many years ago by the Avocate Aldo Rava, while visiting the fine theater collection of Luigi Rasi in Florence, that the Goldoni house should be restored and turned into a permanent museum of Italian dramatic art.

The Denman Ross Collection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL hobbies, that of collecting objects of art is perhaps the most diversified. Some collectors pursue one kind of object; they are the intensive ones. Others pursue the extensive hobby, making the entire world of art and all ages in history a source for material. Dr. Denman Ross belongs to the latter class. The fruit of his labors proves a spectacle almost bewildering, for he is endowed with insuperable good taste.

Dr. Denman Ross has been a professor at Harvard; he has written about his theories of teaching; he has painted. His life has been laden with artistic abundance. His generosity exceeds bounds. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there are some 11,000 gifts from him alone. They count up from tiny morsels to large pictures and sculptures. He has ferreted a distinguished miscellany which in itself could make a museum.

On the occasion of Dr. Ross's seventy-ninth birthday, a gala exhibition is being shown. Several galleries have been cleared to house selections from Dr. Ross's bountiful gift. Yet because of the size of the gift it is impossible to include everything. Objects which have not been removed from their regular exhibition places have been signalized with little labels.

To write on Dr. Ross's collection is to comment on nearly the entire history of art. He must be convinced of certain fundamentals which are present in all forms of art expression; there must exist some great common motives which he finds apparent in so widespread a search for things of beauty. His interest in Oriental art helps to enlarge considerably the unique eastern division of the Boston Museum. Fortunate that Dr. Ross and a few other discerning collectors in Boston made a hobby of eastern antiquities before popular enthusiasm was stirred up to appreciating their charms. A carved stele of ancient China reveals a craftsmanship beyond the perceptions of the best of stone workers today. Paintings of the Sung epoch in China or of the Kamakura in Japan have precious refinement and cogent expressiveness.

Dr. Ross traces the same enlivening motives in textiles and costumes. Weaves and embroideries play an important part in the collection. Dragons and lotus buds, the arabesque and wave pattern, grotesques and geometric motives, gay colors and solemn ones, shiny surfaces and dull, conventional designs and naturalistic — in textile patterns here arrayed we may abstract a comprehensive esthetic theory.

Dr. Ross is inordinately generous; he is quite unselfish. Never has he encouraged the grouping of his gifts in a single collection as a tribute to himself; all his gifts find their way into the logical environment in the museum installation.

It is interesting to note how completely this collector's outlook is focused upon the past. Is he a specialist, after all, or does he consider, in the presence of the heritage of the past, our contemporary craftsmanship beneath notice?

DOROTHY ADLOW

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Vogues in Music

By BASIL MAINE

LONDON

OTHER things being equal, the vogue of this or that composer will, in a period of prosperity, be less a matter of artificial manufacture and more a matter of public judgment; whereas, in a time of economic stress, vogues may be whimsically established by any influential organization, and any mountebank may suddenly be hailed as a genius. In short, if conditions favor the development of creative force, there will be less danger of sham genius or shallow talent posing in its place.

Yet it is often extremely difficult to discover the causes of a musical fashion. I am referring not to the broad phases which recur as regularly as the seasons of the year, but to sudden unaccountable turns in favor of, or against, a given composer. The passing of the Romantic phase and the advent of the Neo-classical period are perfectly comprehensible as an almost organic process. First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn. But the attention which sometimes is unexpectedly given to a formerly neglected composer suggests that the broad process is brought about by a number of smaller processes, some of which may move with and some against the general trend.

The Case of Mahler

Consider the case of Mahler. Recently a move was made in England on behalf of the symphonies of this composer. It was definitely an educational move. The purpose of it was the same as that which prompted the Italian and the Persian Art Exhibitions.

This revival was not unlike the attempted establishment of a higher waistline, or a hat with a race-course brim, by an influential firm. Clearly, it could not be said that English audiences had suddenly become interested in Mahler's orchestral music—for the simple reason that they had never had the opportunity of hearing it. As for the Mahler problem, very few English musicians were aware that such a thing existed.

I doubt whether this attitude will be changed even after English education has been repaired. It is just as reasonable to expect a sudden vogue for Elgar in France as to expect an enthusiasm for Mahler in England. So far as cultured musicians are concerned, the move on his behalf is 10 years too late. But if we think of the more general public—the public that is typified by the "promenader"—the move is about 10 years too soon. The promenader has not yet finished with Wagner, and, in spite of the fact that Mahler is indebted to Wagner, his conceptions are always intensely personal and uncompromising. It is too much to expect the ordinary listener to discover the link.

The Mendelssohn Revival

An examination of concert programs during the last two years reveals a continued interplay of vogue and reaction. In some cases the process is swift and violent; in others it is unobtrusive, but no less influential. An example of the former is the Stravinsky fashion. Of the latter the Mendelssohn revival is an illuminating instance.

Although "Elijah" is part of the tradition of the English provincial festivals, it cannot be said that Mendelssohn had been justly appraised by the English until a few years ago, when there began a quite definite trend in his favor. After a few performances of the "Italian" and "Scottish" Symphonies during recent promenade seasons, people slowly began to realize that Mendelssohn, for all his romantic ideas, was essentially classical in temperament.

The former neglect of this composer was quite unjustified. He had a genius for instrumentation. It is possible to accuse him sometimes of concentrating more upon manner than upon matter; even so, we may reflect how excellent a thing it is to possess so attractive a manner as Mendelssohn's. The neatness of his workmanship, the ease and grace with which he moves, the fluency of his writing but deepen the impression that he was a classical composer born out of his time.

Yet, it must be confessed, he fell in readily with contemporary influences. The bias of the Romantic toward program music helped to develop two elements of the art—or two aspects of the same element—color and changing harmony. Mendelssohn played an important part. The geographical or poetical titles of his symphonies and overtures show him as a man of his period, but they are also the cause of frequent misunderstanding. Mendelssohn himself, in answer to a criticism, said that Beethoven's "Pastoral" was good enough authority for anybody who wished to write a symphonic work with a definite program in view; yet he was careful to emphasize that he was not a realist but aimed at conveying the impressions he received of scenes, incidents and characters.

Only of late have English audiences begun to discover in his music the significance of that self-defense, and with what clarity those impressions are conveyed.

So unobtrusive and enlightening a fashion as this is always welcome; for it is indicative of genuine interest on the part of the ordinary music-lover.

Mahler's Fifth Symphony

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

AFTER a long interval, we have heard Mahler's Fifth Symphony again, with Bruno Walter at the desk. This is a really magnificent work which, quite unjustly, is less known than Mahler's other symphonies. Only the Adagietto is played often. But the other movements are also full of deeply affecting music. Through the first movement the Funeral March drags itself out. The second movement contains perhaps some of the wildest music ever composed. It shows a mood of extreme dispair—such as is expressed in the introductory "Fanfare" to the Finale in Beethoven's Ninth—which is dissolved in the process of a lengthy symphonic movement, through differentiation of contrasting themes which surge up, become resigned, lament and yet hope on. There are visions of wide horizons and smiling country that seem to make one's own burden all the heavier.

The first two movements are bound together by similarity of feeling, and so form the first part of the symphony. The Scherzo of the third movement forms the second part, a piece full of careless joy. The incisiveness of the tonal language involuntarily calls up visual pictures. One sees a merry young worker playing his obbligatos on the magic horn, dancing as he goes his way, across highways and fields, through village taverns and woods straight to Fairyland. Then there are adventures with giants and other monsters, guardians and beautiful princesses. As lively as the Scherzo, and at times almost of exuberant happiness, is the fifth movement, the great Rondo-Finale. But between the two there is that wonderful Adagietto for string orchestra and harp a profoundly felt petition of one who has found peace within.

This symphony is, in my opinion, one of the most important works in musical composition. I feel no hesitation in saying that I consider Gustav Mahler to be one of the greatest masters of all times. In his works I find that which one admires and which gives us pleasure in other great composers—a boundless wealth of musical and human values. He was one of the most human, in his experiences of joy and sorrow, of all composers.

One is likely to overlook the fact that Mahler was also a pioneer in a strictly musical sense. Not that there have been many imitations of his colossal symphonies. Such gigantic constructions cannot be imitated; genuine material and a great architect are needed for that. But it was through Mahler that objectivity in music received impulse at a time when romanticism was on the decline. His musical language knows no embellishments, no ornaments of rhetorical phrasing, no adornment of superficial tonal effects. During his lifetime he was accused of straining after effects—without regard to the fact that these effects were not ornamental accessories but were, in themselves, the very things he wished to express. For instance, when, in the last movement of his Second Symphony, he makes use of percussion alone to carry out a crescendo of tremendous force it acts, speaking musically, as a gigantic upbeat to the following Allegro.

After the Fifth Symphony, Mahler made less and less use of the bare accompaniment figure or of full-part harmony. The orchestral movement is made up of parts which are all essential; the movement is therefore polyphonic. We have here the beginning of linear development; the aim is clarity of sound. Mahler influenced, very considerably, the tonal conception of the generation of musicians who followed him, up to the present day. His scores remain prototypes for objectivity of the musical phrase and for tonal transparency. In the works of the best composers of today we find, not the superficies of Mahler's musical diction, but that which is peculiar to his technique of composition.

Boston Symphony

With Dr. Serge Koussevitzky on his mid-season vacation, the twelfth program of the Boston Symphony season was entrusted to Mr. Chalmers Clifton, the New York conductor and composer, who on the afternoon of Jan. 15 directed, in Symphony Hall, Boston, the performance of these works: Handel: Concerto Grosso in F major, op. 6, No. 9; Griffes: Poem for flute and orchestra; Wagner: "Daybreak" and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Götterdämerung"; Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D major.

Mr. Clifton, although no stranger to Boston, having directed from 1915 to 1917 the chorus of the Cecilia Society, made on the present occasion, we believe, his first appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He revealed himself at once as a conductor of authority, familiar with orchestral routine, who places his talents at the service of the composer in hand, without striving for unusual effects. These qualities led to an exceptionally fine performance of the Handel item, which, oddly enough, had not been heard before in Boston.

Charles T. Griffes's Poem, heard now for the first time at these concerts, had a luminous interpretation, benefiting not only by the superb artistry of Mr. Georges Laurent, first flautist of the orchestra, but by the sympathetic accompaniment. This work and the symphonic poem, "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan," seem destined to stand as the principal monuments to Griffes, who was a young American composer of high promise.

The gifts which had carried Mr. Clifton with success thus far were less serviceable in the Wagnerian excerpts. This music demands a penetrating dramatic understanding which goes far deeper than any indications which may be found in the score. The interpretation here was faithful but not perhaps revelatory of all the possibilities. The symphony, however, had a vivid reading and a brilliant performance, and the conductor was warmly applauded at its close. L. A. S.

Queensland Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Under the auspices of the Musical Association of Queensland and in conjunction with the Brisbane Center of the Trinity College of Music, London, Dr. C. Edgar Ford gave an organ recital in the Town Hall. His program included the Allegro Appassionato by Arthur Barclay, the Allegretto from Handel's Concerto in F, Bach's Fugue in G minor and Dr. Ford's "May Morning," "Adoration" and "Symphonic Pean."

Miss Jean Rigby, contralto, and Mr. James Wallis, pianist, gave a joint recital in the Albert Hall. Mr. Wallis's best work was done in a group consisting of "Laughing Waters" (Baynton Power), "Portrait of a Dancer in Red" (Maurice Besley), and two Chopin items. Miss Rigby possesses a voice of fresh quality, and sings with ease.

The last concert of the 1931 season was given in the City Hall by the State and Municipal Orchestra, with Mr. George Sampson conducting. The principal work was the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert. Miss Percy Bicer played with the orchestra Rubenstein's Concerto in D minor. Other works were the "Polonia" of Elgar and the "Meistersinger" Overture.

LOTTE LEHMANN
As Elsa in the Chicago Civic Opera Company's Production of "Lohengrin."

Mme. Lehmann in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HOW, to your ear, did it sound? people formerly asked one another when discussing a musical performance.

What, to your intelligence and sensibilities, did it say? is the shape the question more often takes today.

Listeners of other times, records seem to show, were interested in singers and players as executants, whereas we of the present concern ourselves with them rather as interpreters. Let anyone compare comment that he finds in old files and archives with what he hears from his friends or reads in current publications, and see whether this is the case or not. Listen to a couple of modern persons who are engaged in artistic conversation. If they go into the subject of a violinist's tone or that of a pianist's technique, they are found, as a rule, to have their thoughts less on the How than on the What? They get into minor conflicts, if any, over mechanism and into major ones, almost surely, over expression.

To consider, then, an occasion like the American début of the soprano, Mme. Lotte Lehmann, at the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 7, Kurt Ruhrseitz playing the accompaniments. The talk, during intermission, of those in attendance, beginning with a buzz, rose to a clatter and at last became something like a din. And yet it could have been kept down, if for any reason there had been need for moderation, to mere whispers of inquiry and reply and could have effectively summed up the matter.

The True Shine

"Any new light for you from the songs of Brahms, as Mme. Lehmann presents them?"

"Yes, from 'The Smith,' a spark or two of the hammer."

"Any, again, from the pieces in her Schubert group?"

"Yes, from 'To Be Sung on the Waters,' a gleaming now and then of the oars."

Indeed, observation could be reduced to a postscript in a letter and signify all that could be meant:

"Don't pass up a Lotte Lehmann recital, if the managers bill one in your town. Somebody in Europe has kept the torch of Before the War burning and has put it into her hands."

Or the briefest entry in your diary might sufficiently tell posperity what happened:

"Lotte Lehmann at the Town Hall tonight brought German song out of 10 years of obscurity into luminousness."

It is the true shine, without a doubt, that Mme. Lehmann restores to us. Those who heard the singing of Elena Gerhardt and of Julia Culp have the best standard, perhaps, by which to judge. Back come those two interpreters to us with fresh voice, revived enthusiasm and, what is still better, the outlook of the new decade.

Doubtless those musical interpreters do the most for us that represent in some definite, original way the Now and Here of things. Lotte Lehmann, touring American cities and presenting German songs, is awake, let us be persuaded, to the hopes and promises of the period actually unrolling from the scroll of years; but still, let us not be too insistent and immediate in demanding proof. For we barely know what the characteristic sentiments of our decade, as far as it has run, are; and of course we cannot tell what they will be as it continues. Enough to acknowledge that Mme. Lehmann, from the confident, unborrowed accent of her declaration and from the masterful, independent manner of her vocalization, speaks for the nineteen hundred and thirties as well as an artist can speak.

Egon Petri

Another musician, Egon Petri, pianist, following Mme. Lehmann at the Town Hall by a few nights, seems also to have come to the United States bringing a word or two of the desired message. In his case, however, dispute is certain to arise. For people over whose imagination sentimentalism still holds sway are likely to reject him, while those that regard the romantic era as finally and forever ended will take him to their hearts, or to whatever, in a modernist's vocabulary of emotion, corresponds to the heart.

Mr. Petri, making his début as the evening of Jan. 11, presented, ah, woe is me! four choral preludes of Bach arranged by Busoni; and as if that were not something to keep many an old-line sort of listener away, he offered a group of Busoni's own pieces, comprising the "All, Italia," the Toccata, Fantasia and Ciacona, and the Perpetuum Mobile. Say not that people go to recitals merely to hear the performed. They go, evidence strongly assures us, to listen to the playing of music that they like. Let the managers fall to publish on the showbills of their pianists the name of Chopin, it matters little what the name of the player they put at the top; they as good as tell all sentimentalists to stay at home. And in place of Chopin, to print a contrivential name such as that of Busoni—that is too much. Why, there are men and women of so partisan a disposition that they will not tolerate the music of Busoni even as a subject of discussion.

Well, anyway, Mr. Petri submitted works that illustrate well the beginning, middle and end of clavier composition, in the Bach Capriccio on the farewell to his favorite brother, in the Beethoven Sonata in C minor, op. 111, and in the Liszt Six Studies after the caprices of Paganini. He showed his interpretative powers in the noble, the grand and the ecstatic types; and that, truly, is doing a good deal. Of the three masters, Bach, Beethoven and Liszt, the one whose technicalities his hand best commands and whose ideas his own thinking best agrees with is Liszt. There may remain in this community or in another a person or two who can tell us just how Liszt played; who can describe Liszt's playing, that is to say, and can even give an accurate notion of the keyboard of its sound and of its style. But Mr. Petri is one of a not great number of performers who seem to play Liszt's music as Liszt conceived it and yet who bring it perfectly into the mood of today. A true Liszt, but a living and not a merely documentary Liszt he pictured when interpreting "La Campanella," "La Chasse" and the Theme with Variations at his opening concert.

'A Chaliapin Film?

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—M. Feodor Chaliapin, Russian basso, may appear in a sound film written by Mr. Charles Chaplin, to be made in the studios of the British and Dominion Company in London, in French, German and English. Negotiations are said to have been in progress for some time, the chief obstacle to an agreement being that the singer's terms were too high. Some adjustment, apparently, was reached by Messrs. Chaplin and Chaliapin during a conference at Biarritz.

Mr. Chaplin then came to London and wrote the story, which is understood to contain incidents from M. Chaliapin's career. It includes a scene in which the singer is flung into prison for being a pacifist. He is released on the outbreak of the first Russian Revolution, and the film fades out with the singer murmuring "I wonder," as he listens to the shouts of "Liberty" and "Freedom." The picture is to present M. Chaliapin in scenes from "Faust" and "Don Quixote."

Studies in the Popular Theater

Masks, Mimes and Miracles. Studies in the Popular Theater, by Allardyce Nicoll. London: Harrap. 42s. net. New York: Harcourt Brace.

OF THEATRICAL lore, derived from many lands and many centuries, Professor Nicoll may fairly be supposed to have a wider knowledge than is possessed by any other Englishman. He is astonishingly assiduous and thorough as well as completely and widely documented. In prefacing his latest book, he disclaims intention to write a work of "scholarship," yet that is what he has done. "Masks, Mimes and Miracles" is, both textually and pictorially, a companion volume to his earlier work, "The Development of the Theater" (1927); for example, the chapter on the Italian "Commedia dell' Arte" becomes, in "Mimes and Masks," a much more elaborate study of the stylized types that the Commedia produced.

This new book, however, is independent of its predecessors, in the sense that Professor Nicoll here concerns himself not with the literary but with the uniliterary popular theater, of which we are now given, for the first time in any language, as connected and sequent a story as our inherited evidence permits of how that theater developed. In these pages we can reconstruct the past, pictorially as well as imaginatively, by means of a magnificent series of illustrations, which, as also in the case of "The Development of the Theater," are a necessary and integral part of the book.

Professor Nicoll, though of course fully alive to literary values as well, possesses, one would say, a natural predilection for the popular theater, especially upon its miming side, and in this volume enables us to follow vividly, onward from the earliest Grecian times, the Mimes at their work of presenting, from behind masks or faces, the authentic life of their day, before laughing audiences assembled in Hellenic platform-theaters, round the "pageants" of the medieval market place, or in Elizabethan or Italian playhouses. Always and everywhere we are hot-foot upon the track of the Mimes.

This author is, at heart, a confirmed traditionalist. Page after page of his book, as indeed also of its companion, reveals to us a thought eager, wherever possible, to trace and follow an unbroken tradition of the theater, from the classical era to the present day. Professor Nicoll, one would say, is happiest when he can write, concerning a drama found among the papyrus rolls of Oxyrhyncus, "In all, how near we are to the Elizabethan stage." Nor will he easily accept the orthodox belief that mimic drama, which certainly existed down to the fall of the Roman Empire, perished wholly during the "dark ages," to be reborn, at last, with "Quem Quaeritis," in the dramatization of Christian Liturgy. On the contrary, Professor Nicoll argues that the classical mime survived in the persons and playhouses of secular entertainers; and he produces evidence tending to show that even the medieval stage devils are, perhaps, imitated from the classic; and that the bald head and peaked cap of the medieval mimic fool is pictorially analogous to that of Rome. Further, the question is raised, whether the liturgical plays, already mentioned as originating our modern stage, were not, in fact, simplifications of a religious drama already flourishing at Byzantium?

Professor Nicoll intimates, in some fascinating paragraphs at the close, that England's Elizabethan stage owed much more than we suspect to the professional writers of the Continent. He writes (p. 346): "No one who has studied the prints representing the early Venetian type can turn to (Shakespeare's) 'The Seven Ages of Man' and deny that Shakespeare had seen a real Pantalone" (Pantaloon), or could refuse to admit that the dramatist's imagination had been fired by witnessing the Italian amoroso (lovers), Capitano (soldier), Dottore (Justice), and Pantalone, all of whom he introduces at their appropriate cues."

Whence the question arises: where and when, in England or in Italy, did Shakespeare witness performances of the Commedia dell' Arte? This reviewer would answer: In Italy. P. A.

'Hold My Hand'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Hold My Hand," by Mr. Stanley Lupino, presented at the Gaiety Theatre, beginning Dec. 23, 1931.

In Mr. Stanley Lupino's comedies there is invariably an exceedingly funny scene near the end, from which music and dancing are excluded. In "Hold My Hand" the scene in question takes place in the editorial office of "The Morning Light," where the panel falls out of the door whenever anyone opens or shuts it, and which has a chute down which are discharged files of newspapers into the small of the back of those who are foolish enough to sit on a chair placed for that especial purpose. It introduces the audience to a compositor who asks for his wages in short, simple, but exquisitely inappropriate words. The whole scene is, in fact, calculated to throw those who prefer wit to humor into deep boredom; those whose taste is the other way round will appreciate it more fairly.

A distinguished authority on the drama once implied that if a thing is possible it will almost certainly, at one time or another, have been done. From which we may conclude that the invention of a creditable musical comedy plot is beyond the ingenuity of man. "Hold My Hand," at any rate, does nothing to invalidate this theory. Its story defies analysis. Intense concentration reveals that Eddy Marston has a ward, who owns a newspaper which is on the verge of bankruptcy, and that at the end several couples get married. Beyond that, in comparison with the twistings and involutions of "Hold My Hand," Einstein may be recommended for simplicity and "Alice in Wonderland" for photographic realism.

But it is all irresistibly amusing. There is a scene, excellent of its unsubtle kind, in which Mr. Sonnie Hale and Mr. Stanley Lupino, with delectable politeness, attempt to knock each other on the head with the plans of a new building for their paper; and another in which to the unrestrained delight of the audience, Mr. Lupino, aggrieved at the way in which all his endeavors go awry, plaintively sings, "It isn't right, it isn't done, now is it? No!" As the ward, Miss Jessie Matthews, who always dances gracefully, surpasses herself, and Miss Connie Emerald is so eager and charming as Eddy's secretary that her part might well have been longer.

Music of Today in Vienna

By MAX GRAF

VIENNA

WHEN we speak of Vienna as a great musical city we think, before anything else, of the illustrious past. Perhaps it was because the impress of the historical past was so strong in Vienna that it became the center of the clash between modern opposing forces. For "modern" music first arose in Vienna. Here, in 1874, Arnold Schönberg was born, the most drastic and independent composer of the new epoch in music. Here he was first derided, mocked and hissed. Now that Schönberg's work has developed into quite new formulæ one can survey his logical development, showing his early works completely rooted in tradition, in the music of Brahms, in the chromatics of the Wagnerian "Tristan," in the orchestral color of the Richard Strauss-and-Debussy period, and every new work advancing further into the sphere of new harmonic and formal constructions. The path of Arnold Schönberg led from Romantic, literary program-music, the art of sounds, to a new impress of musical material—to the grouping of solo instruments, to linear progression, to "construction."

Schönberg's Pupils

Schönberg was soon surrounded in Vienna by a group of students, attracted as much by the genuine character of the composer who was persecuted by a conservative public as by his ingenious theories and interesting illustrations. These pupils included Alban Berg, Egon Wellesz and Anton Webern.

After Schönberg had cleared up the question of classical and romantic music there appeared another group of Viennese composers who allied themselves to the traditional. Carl Prohaska in a series of serious choral works was a masterly exponent of this strictly Brahmsian style, with the harmony of Max Reger. Franz Schmidt combined, in his symphonies, Brahms's variation-technique with the glowing symphonic style of Anton Bruckner, in a very individual manner. Josef Marx owed his start to Hugo Wolf's symphonic songs; he developed the harmonies of Max Reger in his songs, and then gave full scope to his lyrically flowing phantasy in his big, exuberant orchestral works. His music is of the South, pervaded by a feeling for the romantic. Franz Schreker is a romantic colorist of the Viennese school who bases his operas on a sound-symbol.

E. W. Korngold

A wealth of romantic color sparkles in the operas of E. W. Korngold. He made his first appearance as a "prodigy" after having studied, like Schönberg, with Alexander von Zemlinsky, a fine composer who was careful in his construction and of the most up-to-date culture. Korngold was influenced by Strauss, Mahler, Schreker and Debussy. That which is characteristic of him is a gripping dramatic force of emotion, a glowing lyricism in his operas, ingenuity, wit and a sense of rich, burning colors in both orchestral and chamber-music works. An essentially Austrian talent is that of Julius Bittner, whose operas are based on the Austrian folk-tradition. The youngest of the successful Viennese composers is Ernst Křenek, whose lively "Jonny" has gone the round of the world.

In this way Viennese music of today has been amply developed along different lines. Tradition is carried on. The sense of a new era finds its musical pioneers. There are the strangest mixtures of old and new, past and future. The classicism of a Brahms, the romanticism of Bruckner and Mahler, the impressionism of Debussy, the realism of Richard Strauss, all join hands, for, as in olden times, Vienna is still the place where the different European cultures meet and mix and where the movements of modern Europe receive impetus. Vienna is a musical town with a great heritage, and a rich historical past. But her part in the history of the music of today is also of some importance.

Pictures in Motion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MANAGERS of cinema circuits are adopting in a tentative, experimental way a scheme for giving a definite hint as to the specialized appeal of certain films which are distinctly not for the family. In the advertising of one such picture appears the line, "Positively no children admitted." Another picture, designed for the shilling-shocker trade, is advertised with such definite labeling of its goose-flesh vending that persons who do not care to subject themselves to meaningless representations of sensational happenings may stay away. According to report in the trade, this style of advertising has been found necessary because of the protests of persons who lacked information as to the nature of these films when they bought their tickets.

"This Reckless Age"

Usually the title of a film gives a sufficient indication of its contents, but trust in the pull of box-office titles sometimes results in clapping one of them on the wrong package. Thus Mr. Lewis Beach's play defending the inherent soundness of the younger generation of today in the United States, "The Goose Hangs High," comes to the screen as a talking picture with the peppy name of "The Reckless Age." Miss Frances Dee shows growth in her ability to achieve positive strokes as one of the children of Donald Ingals who put aside their petty individualisms and come to his rescue when he is threatened with disgrace through a business mistake that was no fault of his. The interesting cast includes Messrs. Richard Bennett, Charles Rogers and David Landau, and Misses Peggy Shannon, Frances Starr and Maude Eburne.

Miss Marie Dressler

According to preliminary reports Miss Marie Dressler's newest picture, "Emma," will strengthen her position as one of the foremost screen players. She plays a devoted and misunderstood stepmother in this story. Her winning of the Motion Picture Academy Award of 1931 for the best film performance by a woman came as no surprise to the many who had recognized the ripe humanity of her acting in her several recent pictures. The public paid enough to witness Miss Dressler's films in 1931 to cause Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to place her name at the head of the "money stars" on their list. That list, in its order, runs as follows: The Misses Dressler, Shearer, Crawford, Garbo, Davies.

Other Leaders

According to Variety, in which the lists are published, the leading "draws" of the other studios are as follows: Paramount, M. Maurice Chevalier, Miss Marlene Dietrich, Four Marx Brothers, Mr. George Bancroft, Miss Ruth Chatterton; Fox, Miss Janet Gaynor, Mr. Will Rogers, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Warner Baxter; Warner Brothers-First National, Mr. George Arliss, Mr. Edward G. Robinson, Mr. Joe E. Brown, Mr. Richard Barthelmess, Miss Dorothy Mackaill, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr.; United Artists, Mr. Eddie Cantor, Mr. Charles Chaplin, Mr. Ronald Colman, Miss Gloria Swanson; Radio-Pathé, Miss Constance Bennett, Miss Ann Harding, Mr. Richard Dix, Messrs. Wheeler and Woolsey.

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Thoughts on Consistency
You wouldn't travel on a railroad that had no regular schedule.
You wouldn't read a newspaper that didn't have the news every day.
You wouldn't have a friend who wasn't friendly all the time.
You wouldn't feel inclined to deal at a "feast-or-famine" type of store, conducted on the theory that occasional outbursts of "bargains" are a substitute for consistent service.
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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Decorative Wrought Iron

Adding Grace and Beauty of Line

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORNAMENTAL ironwork may be said to be appropriate for every architectural style, the only caution being that its character, quantity and weight should depend largely upon the style and size of the house. It should be remembered that a few pieces of wrought iron carefully worked out with attention to detail and judiciously used, will do far more toward enriching the appearance of the house than an oversupply of cheaply constructed and poorly designed material. It is not bulk but a feeling of grace and beauty of line that makes it distinctive and charming. When well designed and executed in a craftsmanlike manner it adds an undeniable atmosphere to any home.

Whereas in a former day wrought iron in many houses was confined to builders' hardware, now there are objects of every variety for utilitarian purposes, as well as for embellishment, both within and without the home. A list might properly include fences and gates, stoop, stair, balcony railings and window grilles, as well as bootscrapers, door knockers, hinges, shutter fasteners, weather vanes, house numbers, letter boxes, and lanterns for the exterior, as well as such items as interior balcony and stair rails, electric lighting fixtures, bridge, floor, and table lamps, candlesticks, console tables and mirrors, fireside benches and chairs, mirror frames, small tables, andirons, fire tools and fenders, fire screens, and curtain poles and brackets.

Wrought iron gates now separate living rooms and hallways, while out of doors the same material is seen in furniture for the porch, terrace, or garden.

English Type of House

Naturally, so far as decorative iron work is concerned requirements differ with different styles or periods of architecture. Perhaps there is less iron used in the English type house than in most other styles, but even here there are many ways in which it may be employed with attractive results. For example, one finds shutter hooks and hinges of wrought iron, bootscrapers, door nails, door handle and knocker, lock plates and hinges, terrace rails, driveway gates, gutter straps and brackets, lanterns bracketed out from the wall and tie-rods and ornamental washers for a high chimney.

Within the English style of house there may be such pieces of fixtures as stair balustrades with handrail made of iron, fire screen and tools, andirons, candlesticks, torchers and chandeliers, casement window fasteners and curtain rods and brackets. American colonial houses exhibit generous use of wrought iron, the amount and character of which is largely comparable to that found in the English house.

It is in the Spanish and Italian house where hand-wrought iron has flourished to a marked degree. These styles require for the exterior treatment balconies and window grilles, flower-pot holders, ornamental brackets, wrought iron arches and edgings for windows and locks, terrace rails, gates, lanterns, weather vanes and bootscrapers; and for the interior, wrought iron chairs and tables, gates between rooms, sconces and curtain poles, in addition to those articles mentioned for the English house.

Spanish Style

Much of the interesting wrought iron in the Spanish house was made for the kitchen and the fireplace. When set before the walls of the chimney breast or hung before the open throat from an iron rack or "espetera," these wrought iron pieces brought a distinct element of decoration to the scene. And much the same was true of the fireplace and its equipment in the living room. The early American house also boasted of its full complement of wrought iron tools and cooking utensils.

In the field of illumination, wrought iron figures prominently from both the utilitarian and the decorative aspects. Lanterns, sconces, bridge, floor and table lamps, candlesticks and chandeliers of this material lend their decorative note to the interiors of houses of every well-known style.

While much of the Spanish and Italian work in chandeliers and sconces was done in tin, brass and even finer metals, a great deal of it was executed in wrought iron. Upon these very expert skill was lavished, for the ceiling lantern or chandelier was a central object of decoration, valued for more than its light alone. Interesting and intricate motifs and patterns were developed.

Mott Photo

In Exterior Values, Hand-Wrought Iron for Gates, Window Grilles and Lanterns Is Both Durable and Distinctive. House of Mr. Forest A. Stanton, Pasadena, Calif. Stanton, Reed & Hibbard, Architects.

Photographs by Henri Manuel

CHATEAU DE LA MAYE, VERSAILLES, FRANCE

These Gardens Are in the Best French Tradition. The Picture at Right Shows a Corner of the Rose Garden. The Chateau Is the Home of Madame Paul Dupuy, Publisher of Two Paris Newspapers. The Estate Is Part of One Which Was Laid Out by Louis XIV for Madame de Montespan.

Gardens of the Château de la Maye

French in Formality of Design

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

IN OLD Versailles, on ground which has been trod by many an historic personage, Mme. Paul Dupuy has given much attention to the gardens of her home, the Château de la Maye.

Madame Dupuy, whose husband, Senator Dupuy, was a prominent figure in French political and journalistic circles, finds it quite possible to publish two large daily newspapers and still take time to enjoy her charming home a few miles from Paris, with the gardens which are her special pride. These gardens occupy ground which was once a part of the domain of Clagny, where Madame de Montespan, a favorite of Louis XIV, made her home. The district now forms a choice residential section in the "City of Kings."

Madame Dupuy's gardens are typically French, and thoroughly in keeping with the house, for which they form a beautiful setting. They were laid out with the aid of M. Henri Duchesne.

Madame Dupuy was formerly Miss Helen Brown of St. Louis, Mo.

MY HOBBY

In an Unfamiliar Climate

Estabrook, Colo.

Dear Friends:

Ever since the "My Hobby" letters started, I've been trying to decide what mine is and have at last decided that it is everything to do with our home here and its various gardens.

Five years ago I had never been west of Chicago; now my husband and I spend every minute he can spare from his business in the East here on our place in the Rockies. The growing of any flowers being an experiment to me at this altitude, 7500 feet, with a freezing temperature every night after Oct. 1, though it goes to 70 during the day, it did not seem right to buy perennial plants. Three years ago last spring we started raising different varieties from seed and as soon as the plants were large enough putting them in permanent positions. Some did not carry through the winter, but last summer, which was our fourth, we spent days planning places and transplanting our delphiniums, shasta daisies, sweet William, columbine, oriental poppies, gaillardias and other flowers.

We have a vegetable garden of about three-quarters of an acre, carefully fenced as they must be here because of the range cattle. All around two sides is a row of sweet William, Newport pink and red; next comes a row of blue, pink, red and white cornflowers, then a path. Alternating with rows of vegetables, each row being about 125 feet long, are flowers for cutting. Last summer there were four double rows of sweet peas, all selected varieties and colors. If one has never seen these blooming in the mountains, it is worth a trip half across our vast country to see. A row each of mignonette and colored candytuft bloomed magnificently. Crossing the bridge (our place is on a branch of the Platte River) one sees iris and nasturtiums, the latter falling over the stone wall to the water, to the east of the bridge; while on the west is a large bed of delphiniums edged with Newport pink sweet William.

The house being built in one of the natural, parklike groves of silver spruce, the land is irregular in height, and we have kept it as nearly as possible as it was, only cleaning away the underbrush and accumulated rubbish, planting grass and flowers. A flagged path leading around the house under the huge blue spruce trees brings one to our real flower gardens, sunken or terraced, as the case may be, a lovely, little rock-edged pool, filled with pond lilies and fed by a tumbling little steam of water which falls fifty feet from the rocks above through the rock garden. Here, under a blue spruce at an end of the pool, are chairs where one can sit and watch the changing reflections in the water, see the goldfish dart about. Here, also, are our beautiful delphiniums, more than two hundred plants, lupins, carnations, poppies, columbine, penstemen, gaillardia plants two feet across, as well as many annuals. To my great interest, last year, I found the arctotis, blue-centered African daisies, godetia and some clarkia had seeded themselves. Beyond, ten feet above the river, where the warmer air coming up the canyon is a slight protection, is the rose bed, which we were assured would neither bloom, nor grow here.

It would be easy to go on hour after hour about our flowers, but instead we will hope that many of our friends may come and enjoy this abundance too. My husband and I are glad to share our home with others who love its beauty as we do. (Mrs.) E. R. B.

* * *

On a New Place

Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Garden Lovers:

Developing a garden about our new house seemed to be a problem. As with many our purse was slender and buying the desired plants and shrubs was out of the question. Today I often walk about what people acclaim a lovely garden and think of what friendship can accomplish in beauty and happiness through gardens. Our garden got its start through gifts of plants and continues that way and one of my joys is in being able to give seeds and plants from it to widen the friendship circle.

Our plot is larger than the average and we wanted to make it as attractive as possible, but how with price lists soaring high above our heads? From home, where mother was wondering what to do with new ramblers she had rooted, came Dorothy Perkins and honeysuckles to climb over the arbors and trellises we made. A friend needed to thin out iris, for which we never cease to be grateful, such a quantity of rhizomes were given us, offering a gorgeous display of blue each following spring. Also, he had more tulip bulbs than he could plant and our bulb garden had its beginning. Friends in other states sent contributions from their gardens. Knowing we had quite a bit of space they chose plants that would spread and were hardy perennials. Ferns, a small white birch, even stones came from far and near. Several forsythia, bush honeysuckles, syringa and other shrubs which neighbors desired to remove from their small yards were given us. As our garden grew and others admired various plants that had been given us or we had grown, I tried to always be able to share a bit of each. Sometimes it seems one of the greatest possible pleasures to go out and pick huge bouquets to pass on to gardenless friends; another day someone else will wander about with me and wish for a few plants and the pleasure is relived.

We like to try some plant that is new to us each year. It keeps our interest stimulated, if a gardener can need that!

A desire for a weeping willow led us to try to grow one from a slip. Our tree is now lovely, exceeding by far our hopes for its growth. Slips have been given away to admirers of our tree.

Friendship gardens—garden and friendship both developing—seem to me quite the best garden hobby and unlimited in its possibilities.

(Mrs.) H. W.

* * *

Sounds Fine. Is It a Stumpery?

Hazardville, Conn.

Dear Garden Friends:

My hobby is a most unusual one if not ridiculous, as it looks now, but wait until summer comes! It was last August I asked our boy if he would go with me out back of the lake in the pine woods and bring down some of the stumps of trees hauled there from cottage lots when being cleared ready for building. With polite disgust he replied, "Yes, Mrs. K., I will go with you. We will bring down all we can put on the truck, set them in that corner, arranged just as you wish and next week I will pile them all on the truck again and take them back for you."

When we reached the stump dumping ground, we began making selections with "Here is an ugly one," "This one will scare the rats anyway," and, "See, we must have this huge monster"; but as we continued we found ourselves seeing them in a different light. They became fascinating, artistic and even pretty; we felt quite sad when one or two long prongs of one stump were broken off in transportation.

Stones are very scarce in the sandy soil of this locality, but we used two large ones at the entrance and a few small ones picked up here and there as many folks collect for their rock gardens. So our stump garden was laid out. Then all through the fall we set out wild flowers, vines, ferns, mosses and planted seeds; in the spring the early wild flowers will be added, also a life-size crow will perch upon the highest root; bunny rabbit, gray squirrel, and small birds will live there too with Mr. Crow.

By the way, garden friends, did you read in the Hobby Column about the little lady who sowed her surplus flower seeds along the highway? Wasn't that a beautiful way of giving pleasure to many, many people? Let's all do it.

(Mrs.) G. M. K.

Many of our readers are writing in for the completed names and addresses of correspondents. We are glad to provide these on request, but it would save time all around if the same procedure were followed as obtains for the Mail Bag and Parent columns. Address your letter as completely as you can, with initials and place, stamp it and, inclosing it in an outer envelope, mail it to the Editor of this page. The address will be completed and your letter forwarded.—The Editor.

Attracting Birds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know how you can make your garden blossom in winter? Most of us who love gardens and who live in the temperate zone would like to know. The secret is this. Instead of flowers, let your shrubs and trees bloom with slate-colored juncos, ruby-colored kinglets, chickadees, downy woodpeckers. Perhaps your garden will bloom with that very rare bird, the gorgeous pileated woodpecker. If, some winter morning, you see his scarlet, black and ivory colors glinting in the sun, you will feel amply repaid for what hoeing and weeding you may have done!

Most garden lovers are keenly interested in the birds. They are our best friends in our ceaseless warfare against bugs and insects. And they are charming and interesting, a constant delight to watch. So by all means, let us make our gardens bird sanctuaries in the winter.

Here are some practical ways by which we can help. Keep a box or two always available in which there are bread crumbs, a piece of suet, grains such as cracked corn, wheat and barley. Sunflower seeds are much appreciated. I raise a row each year just for the birds.

On the limbs of trees, pieces of suet may be tied. Woodpeckers love to pick at a piece of boiled beef, even if it is frozen. Put these things up several feet from the ground, so that the birds may have ample warning if a pussy cat comes a-prowling.

An excellent idea is to tie a loaf of bread around the middle with a stout piece of twine, and suspend it from a branch. Just wait until a bluejay and a hairy woodpecker want to eat at the same time!

With the increase in pheasants throughout the northern half of the United States, they are coming more and more to friendly gardens for help during the winter. A few quarts of grain is a small price to pay for the beauty of these Chinese visitors.

H. S. P.

Potted Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Potted plants which are received as gifts in winter usually come from the florists where they have been accustomed to conditions quite different from those of the home. While one cannot turn the living room into a miniature "hot-house," potted plants can be kept in good condition for a longer time by supplying them with more humidity. This is best done by sprinkling their foliage frequently with water, and by keeping the air in the room fresh and moist.

Finding a Country Home

NEXT year—a country place. This is what many American families think and talk about at the end of each vacation season, and often it ends in talking because our requirements for the ideal place seem so many and our real knowledge of how to go about the business of getting one seems so limited.

A summer here and another there give one a fair idea of the general location that appeals to the people concerned and fixes the radius through which to look for the right place—that and train or bus schedules if there is a commuter in the family.

The first thing I learned was not to try to go it alone even though I thought I knew the possibilities of the region fairly well. For two weeks I followed up advertisements and spent a lot of time going up and down highways and byways, looking for "For Sale" signs and getting simply nowhere. Then I found a kindly disposed real estate agent—a woman, incidentally—who knew the country thoroughly, and who seemed as much interested in getting me what I wanted as in getting her commission.

We saved time, effort and gas by talking things over thoroughly before we started out at all, eliminating, with one or two exceptions, the places that I had looked at and found wanting. Closer inspection of those two properties paid, in showing me the value of knowing just what to look for in surrounding conditions.

Decided to Build

Then came the question as to whether or not it would be wiser to look for a site which would meet my requirements as to location, rather than to try to make over a house, or a barn, into what I wanted. Therefore, because I found just the site which appealed to me, while we were discussing the possibilities, that is what I did, to my ultimate and complete satisfaction.

The location itself covered practically all the points I needed and asked for. It was on a wooded side road, within ten minutes of the station or the through bus. The placing of the house was indicated at first glance—on a level plot, already clear, hidden from the road by a hedgelike growth, the entrance from the road forming a natural circular driveway with a clump of cedars to form the division.

In the inclosure made by this natural driveway is a rocky formation that needs very little done to it to make a perfect rock garden, and below, on the other side of the house, is a never-failing spring from which we have carried water, so far, but which will be piped before we go up there next spring.

So many summer places lack good cellar room, but we found that we could build a good stone cellar under part of the house that would be sufficient for years to come, even though we might enlarge the house, as we are planning to do sometime. The fireplace chimney goes through to the cellar with another flue to take on a furnace whenever we need it.

We were insistent on having the house so placed that we got the full benefit of all the lovely views. So, when we had made up our minds that a two-story house of four rooms and bath would do for the present, we put the kitchen on the side next to the road, with the back door at the front, so to speak, and opened up the living room with fine window space on three sides. In placing the windows we had an eye to the future, when we shall add on rooms and it will be easy to turn a window into a door.

No Porch Needed

Out of the "front" door is a little sod terrace, which will be bricked eventually, and strange as it may seem we have no porch at all. We don't need it because the living room itself is so open to air and view that the building of a porch would simply be an added and unnecessary expense. The upstairs rooms are just as fine and airy, with a good cross draft, so that no sleeping porch is needed.

The building was done by local labor, at day's wages, with a good man to boss the job, so that there was little time wasted. When we found that a 2-foot difference in the size of the house from what we had originally planned, would save a lot of waste in cutting the lumber, we dispensed with the two feet. We are just as happy in the slightly smaller house, and when the job was finished there wasn't enough waste wood to keep the fireplace going the little we needed it last summer.

We early decided that if mistakes were to be made at all in this first building venture, they would cost much less on the plans than if we had to make changes as we went along or later on, so we did our most serious and thoughtful work with pencil and paper. Thus far, and after a pretty fair test, we have no regrets, and we have kept within our building budget. We have had the house wired for electricity, and as soon as the high line comes up our road we can hitch on without any additional expense.

It is a good thing to spend time during the winter planning for the summer place, if you have made up your mind to have one next year, and beside being profitable in the end, it is splendid "indoor sport."

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

Quaint decorations for rock gardens can now be obtained in pottery. White ducks, pelicans, rabbits, and a dainty girl holding aloft a goose all executed in a glazed pottery which, it is claimed, does not chip off and which withstands the weather are quite utilitarian. When artistically placed along the water's edge or among the flowers they enliven the surroundings.

In protected situations as far north as Connecticut one may grow euonymus aurea marginata. This is a handsome evergreen shrub of neat habit, and has gold-and-green foliage that is very cheerful during winter. It is ideal for low hedges. There is also a silver-variegated form.

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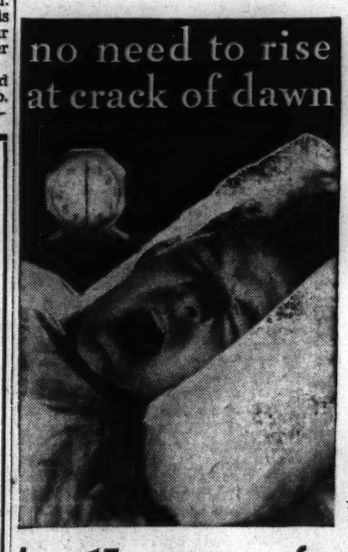

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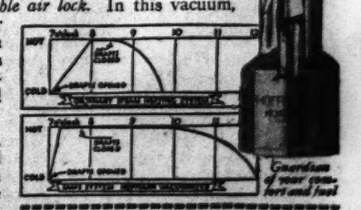

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Tribal Arts for American Homes

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

AT A time when we are all keenly interested in new decorative ideas for our homes, it is particularly interesting to discover that the art works of the American Indian are admirably suited to most simple interiors.

Fully to appreciate the value of this art as a serious contribution to our domestic environment, it is important that we should see some of the masterpieces of that race—"the only race," to quote Mr. John Sloan, "whose every member is an artist." Having studied a few of their sincere achievements, one will instantly reject those gewgaws by which the Indian has too often allowed himself to be represented to curio-hunting Americans, of whose money he has seemed to stand in need. Such trifles are a debased currency, and are not Indian in the true sense of the term.

To many communities during 1932 and 1933 will be offered the opportunity of viewing the collections assembled by Mr. John Sloan and Mr. Oliver La Farge. This exposition of Indian Tribal Arts (already reviewed from several angles in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor) opened in New York on the first of December and on the 26th, sponsored and circulated by the College Art Association, started on a two-year tour of American cities.

This itinerary cannot fail to exert a profound influence on widely scattered homes. Mr. Christian Brinton, distinguished art critic, told me that he anticipated the swerving of American taste from French interiors to those inspired by Indian ornament; and added that he planned to petition all art schools in the United States to introduce courses in American Indian art, there being at present not one such course in this country.

These collections represent in the main the work of present-day men and women and indicate, therefore, what may be had in accessible markets. In the exposition is no single gimcrack, no object unworthy of a sophisticated decorator.

The Weaving

In our illustration is shown a room designed by Alida Vreeland. It is of dignified proportions and expansive surfaces, and its ornaments are all from the exposition. They are associated with a modern desk by Mr. Winold Reis and the implication of the scheme is furniture of a corresponding character, very simple and of no period unless it be the contemporary or the Early American. The Indian contributes no furniture.

On the floor is a Navaho rug. It has a white ground, a red edge and two red motifs in alternate corners. Diagonal to them are corners, one showing a starlike pattern in gray, the other a scalloped square in black, white and brown. Straight central stripes in brown and red cross the rug in its narrower dimension.

Natural objects such as clouds, mountains and lightning are translated into geometrical forms for the designs, which are not symbolic. Their charm lies in the perfectly spaced and balanced arrangement and reiteration of the chosen motifs. In the good blankets few of these are combined in one piece and the colors do not exceed five, including black and white. Bright orange and purple do not occur.

Beadwork

Dominating the wall in our sketch is a magnificent beadwork blanket, embroidered on a soft, ivory-colored animal skin. Turquoise is the strongest color, being that of the wider stripes. Red and dark green are its foil.

Many Indians never wove, particularly those of the plains and of the Northwest, but used animal skins, embroidering them with porcupine quills and beads. Originally the beads were carved from shell, but, since the domination of the white man, commercial beads have been accepted and from them a type of work developed which, despite its material, is entirely racial. The art lover must welcome this striking expression of the Indian's power to assimilate new media for the expression of his traditions. He has adapted this work to his garments, his saddle cloths, pouches and quivers. Two beaded belts are used in the illustration as tiebacks for the curtains. Their colors, green, red and yellow, are used in the form of triangles within a circle.

Pottery

Below the hanging is placed on the bookshelves a pottery jar by Tonita of San Ildefonso. It is painted in two values of black by a process invented by Maria of the same pueblo, the effect is an interesting play of high light against a retiring dusky shadow. The lustre is produced by polishing with the palm of the hand. As is the case with all Indian pottery, the form is built up with the hands, as a sculptor models, for the Indian has never used the wheel. Nor has he kilns, in our sense of the word. He covers his pieces with piled-up fires, kept alive till the baking is complete. The best Indian pottery today is made by the women of the pueblos, among whom Maria and Tonita tower as individual geniuses.

Pottery has been made ever since the Indian sowed corn and became agricultural. It is, obviously, an art for the stationary tribes. In the pueblos it is a very live art, even an experimental one. Despite the fact of its tradition of several thousand years it yields an almost unlimited number of designs. At present the potters draw from many current trends, which, however they completely assimilate, yielding finally only forms and patterns of racial integrity.

Basketry

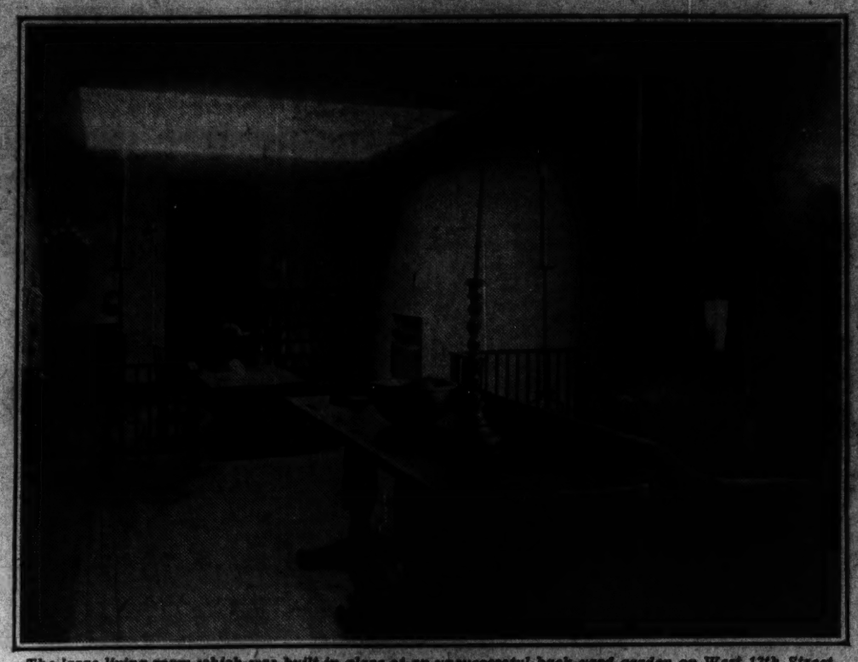
On one ledge is a ceremonial basket from California, of Karok weave, the handle containing a rattle. Basketry is the oldest and most universal of the crafts and the variety of the shapes achieved and attitudes employed defies description in a brief résumé. The Apaches made vessels of an incredibly close weave for the storage of oil and other commodities. The Californians are famous for their small baskets, into which are woven an amazing number of stitches so fine and so varied as to produce almost a lacy texture. Shape and design are always reciprocally expressive, the one emphasizing the other by curve or angle.

Carvings

On the opposite ledge is a book end in the form of a carved wooden fetish, like a section from a totem pole. The saturnine face is carved in high relief and animal paws terminate the square dwarfed figure. More agreeable, indeed distinctly noble, is the sad face carved, also in high relief, on the large wooden bowl beneath the window, serving there as a catchall. On the mantel is another carving, this one in ivory of a reindeer, an Eskimo work from Point Barrow.

These three modern steel-cut sculptures are interestingly companioned by the prehistoric stone figure on the window sill. It is a mound builder's work, found in Ohio and cut with stone implements before the Indian had become acquainted with metal tools, which were the gift of the white man.

Beside the hearth is set a ceremonial drum from Kiowa, Okla., fulfilling attractively the rôle of occasional table. It is fashioned of animal skins and its colors are ivory and blue. The effect produced by this unique room is in no sense bizarre. It is homelike, restrained and suitable for family life. Each ornament has value as art and interest because of its romantic implications.



The large living room which was built in place of an unsuccessful back-yard garden on West 12th Street, New York City. Silence and seclusion and generous space resulted. Plastered and tinted walls; little furniture, and that discreetly chosen; ornaments which accent but never clutter: these combine to form a delightful interior, precious in its retirement in a great city

Instead of a City Garden

IT HAS been said that the imprisoned sky in some of the backyards of New York is as rare and precious as an oasis in Death Valley. Therefore, a backyard garden in New York is sometimes thought to be the next-door neighbor to the impossible.

So most of our friends said, "Oh don't, oh don't!" But a few of them, who like to snare the impossible, said, "Oh do!" and we did try.

Our backyard was in the rear of a five-story brownstone house, which, with others, stretched unbroken façades on both sides of West Twelfth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It ran out from the ground floor apartment, which we had acquired by way of a 10-year lease—a lease which included the sole and exclusive possession of the backyard.

That was a weedy and moldy patch of 22 feet by 50. It was bounded on one side by the up-rear and up-roar of the back wall of a fifteen-story factory building; on another by the rear wall of our house; on the two remaining sides by decrepit wooden fences. This was the outlook from our charming little living room. We wanted to put there glamour and mystery; the glamour of a formal garden, and the mystery of how we had created it!

We dug, we sweated, but two blades of grass refused to grow where one had struggled before. Although the front façade of that brownstone row was serene, genteel and diffident, every back window of every house which bordered our back yard contributed unwelcome offerings. Especially abundant was the continuous supply of old newspapers. To add to our problems, the factory's gaseous breath reached our tender seedlings. Thus our hopes and dreams of a backyard garden were smothered.

So we tore out the back wall of our living room and enlarged it over the 22 x 50 feet of garden hope, descending from the old living room to its extension by a flight of three steps. The walls of this addition we built without windows, but, to still claim a glimpse of New York sky, we installed in it a large clear glass skylight. It was a tiny bit of sky but it was all our own, without the sight of factory, or alley walls.

Instead of our garden we now had a most generously proportioned room fifteen feet high, which was as quiet as a church in a medieval Italian hill town. Once we had shut the heavy wooden door that swung on huge iron hinges, we were closed in with what is most rare in New York, more precious than clipped hedges and bright flowers—quietude.

Once the walls were up and the skylight in and the silence captured, we covered the walls of both levels with our own design and fingering. In the upper level the ceiling plaster was removed, exposing the welcome old beams.

And now came the adventure of furnishing, at which we were most deliberate and unhurried. For the better part of six months our friends sat around on the bare floor and on a couch bed, warming their feet before the hospitable hearth. During this time, while we searched patiently the shops of the lesser-known New York to gather certain particularly desired things, there was nothing in that expanse of 20 by 50 feet except that solitary couch bed. Meantime we listened to all our friends; continued to listen; are still listening. Had we acted, however, upon all their kindly advice we should have packed every square foot of the space with merchandise.

But piece by piece the studio came to house acquisitions. We yearned for space—illimitable space, as living rooms go in New York. If a piece seemed to mar the effect by intruding on that precious space, it found itself discarded and in the street, there to be carted away by a jubilantly perplexed and dusky janitor.

Being both interested in the theater, we at times used the upper level as a stage and the lower as an auditorium. They could be separated by a curtain: a dark gold curtain, upon which an ironic G. Bernard Shaw seemed to mock the fledgling playwright, eager for the verdict of 150 seated friends.

When used as a home instead of a little theater, there stood on the lower level a heavily carved table which we acquired at an auction of a famous estate. A lectern stood in front of a truly beautiful seven-branched iron candelabra, executed by our local Greenwich Village blacksmith. On the wall a plaque of one of Brenda Putman's adorable children and four sculptural pieces of Anna Coleman Ladd completed the furnishing of the lower level.

On the upper level stood a magnificent old English carved sideboard, a spacious davenport backed by a table of our own design and fashioned by the local carpenter. On the table was a copper bowl spun by a neighboring coppersmith, and there were deep, comfortable chairs. Two Italian, single-pronged candelabras held enormous candles which we bought directly from an Italian maker. An old Spanish chest completed the furnishings of the upper level.

Here in the pale candle-light and the monastic quiet as of an old monastery we found contentment that no garden under the New York City's sun could have given.

JOSEPH LAWREN.

Arrangement and drawing by Alida Vreeland.

The products of the tribal arts of the American Indian offer material for striking decorative treatments likely to appeal to all who are seeking motives which may be accepted as indigenous and unaffected

This Pewter Dearer Than Silver

By "COLLECTOR"

London

OLD English pewter continues to attract collectors. A rare and "important" porringer and cover, 5⅛ ins. high with scroll handles, the body decorated with bands of beaded and gadroon ornament, on one side in repoussé the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London, on the other, also in repoussé, the words "God Save Queen Anne," with the date "1702" engraved beneath the base, has just changed hands in the West End for £75. This is as much if not more than would be realized by a similar silver porringer of the same period.

The collection of old pewter, it might be added, was practically unknown until the present century, an exhibition in London in 1904 starting a great impetus in its acquisition by connoisseurs. Before then it had little or no value. Tons of beautiful thinking people, other metal-work examples were either melted down or thrown away as rubbish by unand china having superseded it for domestic use.

Articles of pewter were made in China, it is believed 2000 years ago, but this alloy of two or more metals with tin predominating was first mentioned historically as being used in England only in the year 1076, ten years after the Battle of Hastings. King Edward I had a pewter dinner service of which he was very proud.

A charming, covered pewter porringer 5⅛ inches high made in the days of Queen Anne, which sold lately for £75—as much or more than a silver one would bring

The regulation of the pewterer's "mystery" or craft was first codified by the Pewterers' Guild formed in London in 1348 and the selling of pewter articles very carefully supervised. All work had to be sold by the maker in his own shop, or else by him in person at a market or fair, in order to enable inspectors to examine pewter pieces to see that they bore the proper marks.

Some notion of the extent of the pewterer's craft in ancient times may be gleaned from the fact that more than 6000 distinct "touches" or trade-marks of English, Scotch and Irish pewterers are known, every pewterer having been required to register his touch with the Pewterers' Company. These marks were recorded on large oblong slabs of metal known as touch plates, the original ones being destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666. Few examples of medieval or Tudor English pewter, with the exception of excavated spoons, have survived.

Color for Winter Rooms

WHEN autumn reds and golds faded, we sought brightness for indoors. And here the gayest fabrics—the cretonnes, chintzes, printed and woven cottons, linens in all their wide extent of finishes and textures—came into their own.

The designs for these materials have been taken from almost every conceivable source. The one you choose may be from a rare illuminated document, a fragment of an antique textile, a wood carving, a chintz or a Watteau painting. For your nineteenth century room you can find a drapery fabric inspired by a Currier and Ives print, or for an earlier period, choose one reproduced from a sampler.

Then there are laughable patterns for the very junior room, queer cats, angelic lions and inquisitive giraffes, Punch and Judy shows, clowns, funny little houses and everything most joyous to childhood. In the older child's room, a geographical or historical print may make his lessons livelier.

Dull reds and browns abound, particularly brownish reds. They are charming combined with rich, solid tones or with their touches of bright green and blue picked up by contrast. One especially lovely hue is between gold and taupe. Lighter backgrounds are almost entirely in shades of cream and yellow. Blue dominates the provincial designs, with brown, green and yellow.

For pine-paneled rooms or maple furniture, the warm tones are especially good. One peach design on a brown background is charming. The clear, strong colors are found in informal materials for the colonial or provincial room, while more subtle shades—the blue-greens, rust and wood tones, supplemented with cream or tan—go with more pretentious interiors.

C. W.

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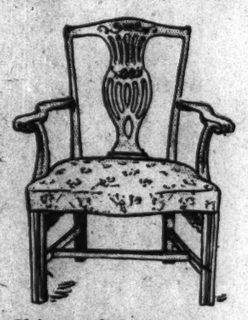
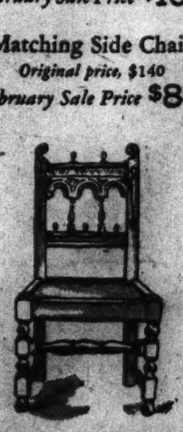


Chippendale Armchair
Original price, $170
February Sale Price $102

Matching Side Chair
Original price, $140
February Sale Price $84



Yorkshire Side Chair
Original price, $75
February Sale Price $45

Matching Armchairs
Original price, $90
February Sale Price $54

The regular 20% savings of the February sale added to this earlier drop in price now bring these fine pieces down close to half the original selling prices — lower than they have ever been in Belmaison's twelve-year history, or than in all probability they will ever be again.

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EDUCATIONAL

'Æsthetic Engineering'

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THERE is a great need in America for beautifully designed objects turned out in large quanties at prices that many can pay. American manufacturers are waking up to the fact that good design is an excellent investment, and that the demand for imported goods has been largely due to the great attention given to design by foreign manufacturers.

The Association of Arts and Industries, composed largely of a group of Illinois manufacturers, realizing this need, started a campaign a few years ago for a school of industrial art at the Art Institute. A fund was raised which was augmented by a gift from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation and three years ago the School of Industrial Art was founded, bearing somewhat the same relation to the art school as a school of law or engineering would bear to a college of liberal arts in a university. A great deal of the work offered by the departments of design in the institute was, of course, incorporated in the new organization, for it had been foreseen that such a development was inevitable, and courses had already been organized from time to time along industrial art lines. Last summer a new building unit was added, giving the industrial art classes several new studios.

In considering the demands of Chicago as a great manufacturing center, emphasis in the industrial art school was first laid upon architectural modeling and sculpture, furniture design, interior decoration, advertising design and typographic arts. Increasing attention is paid to the design of ceramics and printed textiles, but the designing of woven fabrics is not taught, as it is competently handled elsewhere and there are few textile industries near Chicago using jacquard looms.

In addition to the regular activities, manufacturers are constantly bringing problems of the most diverse nature to be solved. Since a general broad training in design underlies all the activities of the school, such problems are welcomed. Among those recently handled are designs for refrigerator hardware, containers for toilet articles, new types of glass bricks for light-admitting walls and metal mountings for schoolroom globes. Everything worth manufacturing is worthy to be designed. In this connection it should be stated that design is not synonymous with decoration. Design has to do with the most intensely practical considerations. It means that the object must express its function by its appearance, as simply and directly as possible. It might be termed "æsthetic engineering."

The great question involved in any school of this description is the relation between design and manufacture, a rock on which many have split. Between those who believe that students should first learn to run machinery, and that out of this personal acquaintance with processes and materials will come a finer appreciation of the qualities of objects, resulting in better design, and those who believe that no particular knowledge of materials is necessary, the School of Industrial Art takes a middle position. It teaches the processes by visits to industrial plants where skilled workmen explain their problems and by lectures and studio demonstrations on the possibilities of different materials and their manufacture. Every design is criticized from what the manufacturers term the "practical point of view," and projects unsuited to the prescribed materials are rejected. The school believes that it is very necessary for the students to understand the manufacturing processes for which they design, but it sees no more need for them to operate machines than for architects to personally erect structural steel. This point of view, it will be seen, removes "industrial art" definitely from the field of "arts and crafts." A definite line of cleavage, however, cannot always be drawn. The student of ceramic design finds it necessary to carry out all the processes frequently, and the sculptor is not always willing to allow another to carry out his ideas in the stone or wood. In these cases the conception of the problem grows with its solution. The same idea applies to hand-loom weaving, which is taught in an other department of the school.

Students who are being trained for industrial design are not thereby automatically excluded from other design fields, for they are frequently called upon to design objects that will not be duplicated. For example, a memorial yachting trophy, done in silver and enamel, and resting on a gold mirror on a teakwood base. This was executed by skilled silversmiths under the personal direction of the designer, and is rather a refreshing change from the usual trophy cup.

Architects are sadly in need of designers of moldings, friezes and decoration which will look like something more than ugly excrescences upon modern buildings, and will no longer be content with clumsy adaptations of forms originally intended for other purposes. The department of architectural modeling is designing for plaster, cement, terra cotta, stone and metal, and is teaching as well the direct cutting of stone and wood. This is all done with an eye on present possibilities rather than past triumphs. The terra cotta manufacturers are coöperating actively in burning and glazing, and the department makes the plaster models and molds. This gives the student experience similar to that which he would get in the industry.

By arrangements with interested manufacturers some fourth - year students spend half their time in the school and half in the industry. In this way they make a gradual transition into industry, which is greatly to their advantage. It is noteworthy, too, that many of the students are in a position to earn a fair living some time before graduation. They are always encouraged to stay the full four years, however, as the prospect of immediate returns sometimes interferes with ultimate success. Then, after they have left the school, they frequently bring some work for criticism.

It should be said that the first year in industrial art is exactly the same as that prescribed for the students who intend to be painters and sculptors, and even in advanced years a certain proportion of their work is in the "fine arts." The best designers of Europe have always had true art training, which is probably one of the most cogent reasons for their success. Such training is equally desirable for American students.

The purpose of the school is to give everything that is necessary for industrial design in the way of theory and practice. Experience, of course, is gained gradually after the student has graduated.

Stone Frieze for Aquarium, School of Industrial Art, the Art Institute of Chicago

Architectural Sculpture Studio, School of Industrial Art

Penguin in Wood, by School of Industrial Art, Chicago.

Parents' Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

LIKE most schools, we have had parents' days for a very long time. The effect of such visits has had a good effect upon all of us. The children have an intense pride in showing mothers, and a few brave fathers, too, round the building and pointing out places of importance, for instance—their own particular form room, the fire escape, the head's door, (before which father's sang-froid was positively staggering), the botany collection. The staff find a golden opportunity to meet mothers with whom they have longed to talk since John's unaccountable falling off in homework, and Jane's troublesomeness on Monday mornings. Not in the spirit of complaint, you understand. There are no complaints on parents' days. But it had not occurred to Jane's household that a day's crowded motoring, with haphazard meals and a late return, was not a sound preparation for a little girl's work in school, or to John's mother that the two small boys must be given an attic to play in if her larger boy was to disentangle French verbs in the common room. All kinds of information to insure sound and happy working are gleaned during these appreciative chattering hours.

Then, too, the parents have keen delight in the free and happy atmosphere of this day set apart for their entertainment. There are exhibitions of work in every room, a concert in the hall and a general air of achievement and satisfaction. It was just this air that we began to combat, when we wondered if parents' days gave the most correct impression of the school life and the greatest amount of practical help to staff and visitors.

Change of Plan

So we embarked upon a new plan. The old day was preserved, still set apart at the close of the school year, and was renamed "Exhibition Day," and the parents' days were arranged to fall each week upon the following lines: The time-table for each class was carefully studied, and with the help of the staff Tuesday afternoons were chosen for the experiment, as showing an interesting range of lessons and being free from such extra duties as office returns, swimming, botany walks and Governors' visits. Each class teacher undertook to send out weekly invitations in rotation to two parents of children under her charge. In this way we bring 16 mothers into the school at a time, and the ordinary curriculum is strictly adhered to.

Primarily, of course, they are interested in whichever class holds their delighted progeny, but are heartily welcomed in higher and lower forms. Thus they have a practical insight into the work the child will be doing in a few months' time, and in that which has gone to prepare him for his present place. We have found them quick to take the "tone" of a class, and quicker still to grasp the shades of difference in the presentation of work, and this makes it possible for the child to receive at home a most valuable, though sometimes almost unconscious, preparation for the greater demands and broader views to which he will soon be subjected. More than 50 per cent of the difficulties of transition have been completely annihilated by this acquaintance of parents with the range of classes.

It is obviously easier for staff and head to get to know mothers in batches of 16 at a time than in a mass of 300 and more. Then one can never hope to do other than give a general welcome with at most half-a-dozen more intimate talks which must of necessity be brief and subject to interruption. Under this new system the class teacher has only two mothers of her present pupils at a time so can give them far more valuable information and attention than was possible hitherto. The head is available during the whole period and makes more personal contacts in a month than she made in a year, previously. Information and questions, suggestions and confidences, come easily at these times. There is a complete absence of strain and artificiality; and a genuine tenderness of feeling between two adults over the well-being of a little child.

Good View of Work

On these visiting days, parents gain a fairly extended view of the school work. Two classes are at general preparation, another at art work, one at singing and one in the laboratory. The "younglings" are in the midst of a story, with subsequent dramatization or group handwork; and the class above are in the throes of French conversation, punctuated now and then by rueful groans from Mademoiselle and a little gale of laughter from the children. There is also a class in the history room, busy with pictures and maps, and probably costumes for the next school play.

At 4:30 the prayer bell rings and the hall slowly and silently fills. The reading is always short, and this afternoon treats of the Lore of the Wise Builder, Matthew 7. v. 24 and 26. Visitors' faces grow very gentle as young voices join in Kipling's "Children's Hymn,"

Teach us delight in simple things
And mirth that hath no bitter springs,

and then,

Teach us the love that may not seek
By thought or word to harm the weak;
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort men's distress.

There is a brief pause before the Lord's Prayer and a blessing afterward. Parents, as well as children, listen for this closing word, today from Psalm 121. "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth and even for evermore."

DOROTHY THODY.

Education's Questionnaire

Here are 14 questions to ask yourself relative to your education. They do not deal with degrees or with institutions attended. They are quite as applicable to the person whose formal education has been limited as to the one who has had the benefit of higher institutions of learning. A professor in the University of Chicago formulated these questions some years ago, but they are quite as timely and pertinent today:

Has education given you sympathy with all good causes and made you espouse them?

Has it made you public-spirited?

Has it made you a brother to the weak?

Have you learned how to make friends and keep them?

Do you know what it is to be a friend to yourself?

Can you look an honest man or a pure woman straight in the eye?

Do you see anything to love in a little child?

Will a lonely dog follow you in the street?

Can you be high-minded and happy in the meaner drudgeries of life?

Do you think washing dishes and hoeing corn just as compatible with high thinking as piano-playing or golf?

Are you good for anything to yourself?

Can you be happy alone?

Can you look out on the world and see anything except dollars and cents?

Can you look into a mud puddle by the wayside and see a clear sky?

Can you see anything in the puddle but mud?

Can you look into the sky at night and see beyond the stars?

Can your soul claim relationship with the creator?

Education for Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

ONE of the major functions of secondary education in a modern system of public schools is the provision of guidance to assist the individual in the selection of a vocation suited to his peculiar interests and abilities. In the more modern secondary schools this function is performed through the medium of well-organized short-unit exploratory or exposure courses which are in the nature of surveys of occupational fields.

In some instances the attempt to perform this function has been made on the junior high school level of secondary education, but at the present time vocational guidance is concentrated largely on the senior high school and junior college levels. In the attempt to assist the student to discover his own interests and abilities in relationship to a field of vocational activity, a general introduction is given to the field of vocations or careers, and this introduction is followed by short-unit activity in a number of selected specialized fields.

Specialization in a particular vocational field generally does not begin until near the close of the secondary school period. Preparation for participation in the skilled and semi-skilled vocations and in the semi-vocational occupations is sometimes given in the latter years of the high schools, but most recently is being offered on the junior college level. Specific training in the professions has been and still is offered almost exclusively in the senior college or upper division, although exceptions are made in such fields as engineering, where the specialized training begins in the lower division.

Occupational Briefs

During recent years a great deal of work has been done to present specific job analyses as part of the vocational guidance materials so that students interested in selecting a career might be given all of the available information relative to specialized fields. In California we have developed a series of "Occupational Briefs" which give such detailed analyses of over 100 specific jobs in some 20 occupational fields. Similar job analyses have been presented both on the strictly vocational level and on the professional and semiprofessional level in numerous publications, among the best of which is "Careers," published by the Institute for Research of Chicago.

So far as we can ascertain, however, little attention has been given in the development of vocational guidance to the possibilities in the field of employment in the country, embracing as it does all governmental employment, local, state and national. It is our belief that the public school system should be charged with the very specific responsibility not only of making available to secondary school and collegiate students all available information concerning public service as a field for a career, but also of providing specific training for many of the type positions available in public service employment.

For Political Office

In the field of public service is a tremendously neglected opportunity for vocational guidance and education. Within this field the possibilities for educational service are nowhere greater than in the specialized field of training for political office. Politics as a career seems to have been completely overlooked in all of our plans for vocational guidance and training. It may be that the present debased condition of American politics is in no small part the result of this total neglect on the part of the public schools. Certainly the opportunities for public service through the purposeful training of the best young men and women in our secondary schools and colleges for careers in politics are so great that we cannot afford longer to ignore them. How much more effective should be our legislative machinery if it were manned by young men and young women imbued with a high idealism of public service and trained in a scientific manner to seek the solution of social, civic and political problems through the application of research techniques in the analysis of carefully verified facts. How much more efficient would be the administration of government if placed in the charge of young men and women specifically trained for the duties of political administration.

We in California are looking forward to the modification of our secondary school vocational programs for the purpose of directing into the field of public service much of the best talent which we have. Coöperation with local, state and national governmental authorities should make it possible not only to set up the general orientation courses in the several specialized governmental services but should also provide specific occupational analyses for the several specific types of jobs within each of the specialized fields. If this can be done, we will feel that we have achieved a vast improvement in the vocational aspects of secondary education. W. E. M.

The Parent

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I am thankful for each letter in the Parent column. There are so many helpful suggestions and thoughts to carry through the week until another Saturday Monitor arrives with more letters and helping thoughts.

Recently I have had occasion to study a child who is timid about expressing himself before other children. In school activities, games, dramatizations, or plays, this child held back, apparently preferring to watch the others, while he took no part. The children themselves paid scant attention, thinking Bobby was simply "bashful" and didn't care to join in their fun. His teacher, however, whose work with children has made her observing and sympathetic, saw a look of wistfulness in Bobby's eyes that didn't betoken indifference. She tried to draw him into the games, but Bobby refused. Then she simply asked him to stand with the other children. He consented to this, and later held one of the other's hands in a game. Gradually Bobby began to seem a part of the group rather than an outsider, but the teacher continued to watch that no direct attention be turned toward him, so that the feeling of self-consciousness would not return.

Not long ago Bobby ran all the way home to tell Mother, with shining eyes, "We dramatized Hansel and Gretel today, and I got to be one of the trees in the forest." To anyone else it would probably have sounded funny, but Bobby's mother rejoiced with him, and was grateful for an understanding teacher who was helping her boy to overcome a baseless fear so that he might take his rightful place with the other children. (Mrs.) R. V. J.

St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs., Eng.

Dear Editors:

After hearing love defined as infinite consideration, I should like to offer our little "Courtesy Games" to anyone whom they may help.

During the past term we have been playing these little games as the need arose, and the ideas unfolded as we went along; the children themselves often suggesting the next one.

In a class of 40 children, aged 5 and 6, there were many speech-training lessons during which we made the most of the children's love of play to introduce daily events requiring consideration for others.

One day, in his haste to possess a cherished piece of work, a little child eagerly snatched it from the table and bore it away to his seat. That gave me the idea. The next day I set out the table with beautiful things and we played "Please" and "Thank you."

The children thoroughly enjoyed it and after that whenever a child omitted to be polite when he wanted something, we would gently remind him that he had forgotten something. It promoted a very helpful and happy spirit of coöperation among the children, and needed very little further attention from me.

Our second lesson, for which we dressed for the part, consisted of politeness on the street. Children love to "dress up" and play a part, and the radiant faces as "Mrs. Kay," played by Audrey, aged 5, acknowledged "Mr. Smith's" polite "Good morning," as he raised his cap in greeting, left a lasting impression.

Often we learned rhymes and jingles to help us to remember the less frequent ones, but the sincerity of these play actors, rehearsing their part in life gave any onlooker an insight into their possibilities.

Later followed a ride on a make-believe bus and everyone eagerly requested the old lady who was last to get in, to take a seat.

Then the ideas came thick and fast as we tidied toys, opened and closed doors to help mother and learned how to entertain our guests and introduce them to each other.

As the happy term drew to a close we learned how to set a table and then had a doll's party. It was very gratifying to see the number of willing helpers at this closing party.

I am most grateful for many helpful ideas frequently gained from the Parent Column of The Christian Science Monitor. (Miss) A. S.

When Daughter Cooks

McKeesport, Pa.

A mother whose 12-year-old daughter is fond of cooking has found a happy solution to her problem. Before daughter begins she and mother discuss the recipe and procedure. Daughter is then free to go ahead by herself while mother is free to go about her work. If daughter becomes puzzled mother is usually within calling distance.

Mother insists on two things: Leave the kitchen neat and clean as you find it; and, if the last of any article is used, make a note and tell mother.

This leaves the kitchen in condition for the next meal to be prepared; and mother, in following a menu she has planned, will not find that the last of one of the necessary articles has been used. (Miss) E. P.

Test Boys' Fitness For Engineering

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The Birmingham Education Committee has recently completed a research into the practical value of a selected series of tests for picking out boys with innate aptitude and ability for mechanical work. The results show that properly chosen tests are very valuable in helping boys to decide whether they have the necessary fitness for skilled engineering work, and thus afford a means of saving the waste and unhappiness caused by choice of a wrong career.

The tests were exhaustively tried on boys attending Birmingham technical and other schools, some of whom were apprentices. The aptitude and temperaments of the boys were already well known to the teaching staffs, and thus the tests could be checked. The result is that seven of the tests used showed an 80 per cent agreement with the judgment of those who already had a knowledge of the boys concerned.

The tests were varied and searching. One consisted of ten mechanical objects ranging in difficulty from a clothes peg and paper clip to a door lock and bicycle hub. The objects were presented "unassembled" and had to be put together.

Temperament ratings were also made, and it was shown that these were of great importance. Credit was given for such qualities as initiative, assurance, self-reliance, perseverance, ability to grasp a point quickly.

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To Play a Concerto

A QUESTIONNAIRE with which I was recently confronted asked me in type of almost impertinent clarity to confide to it my ultimate ambition. It assured me parenthetically that serious answers to all its inquiries were not essential. Such an assurance was hardly necessary; for literally to translate one's ultimate ambition into terms comprehensible to any reader is all but impossible. The questionnaire had to do with literary matters, and probably it expected me to regard its curiosity concerning my ambitions at least seriously enough to confess to a yearning to write a best seller or win the Nobel prize; instead of which, without an instant's hesitation, I wrote: "To play a concerto."

Those who read this reply will undoubtedly assume that it was made with one eye on the phrase about not answering seriously; and indeed, at the time of writing it, I thought so myself. But almost immediately I came face to face with another question: how better could I have answered that inquiry, had I been as serious as the proverbial owl? For to play a concerto is to be a privileged and distinguished interpreter of beauty; and what higher ambition could anyone legitimately have, than to be the means of making beauty seen or heard?

If one analyze the term sufficiently far, it will be seen that achievement can always be measured in terms of beauty. Men's hearts go out most warmly to those who have brought the most beauty into their own lives or the lives of others. The mythical quests which have animated men in history and tradition—for Eldorado, for the Sangreal, for the Fountain of Eternal Youth—what are they but quests for beauty? I had almost added the trite phrase, "in its highest sense," which in this case would be also meaningless. Beauty has only one sense: the highest. Anything less than beauty is not beauty. Its application and its significance, however, may be extended far beyond the use to which the word is commonly put. Beauty is more than grace, more than prettiness; it lies as far beneath appearance as the iceberg does beneath water, appearance being but the fragment visible to the eye, the hint of all that remains unseen. Beauty is the lovely thing done in the lovely way: the beau geste which everyone yearns to have marked to his credit, the fair ideal to which the least and the greatest alike would have their lives conform.

That which pleases the eye is judged beautiful only because a definite, if unrecognized, relationship exists between symmetry of form and flawlessness of surface on the one hand, and that of which flawlessness and symmetry are but the type and symbol on the other. Beauty pleases the eye because it first pleases the mind, and it pleases the mind because it represents attributes perceptible only by the mind, but which, could they become visible, would take shape in commensurate loveliness of form. The simplest courtesy and the most sublime heroism spring from the same source and are translatable by the same word: beauty.

This may partially account for the inevitability of art. Since beauty exists as a determinant of such thought and action as commends itself to one's judgment, so its expression must exist in forms appealing to the ear and eye, and pleasing because they hint at the vast and fundamental magnificence which can never be seen. Art, thus, may be regarded in one sense as not so much an expression of beauty as a tribute to it and a reminder of it.

And perhaps in none of the arts does the expression more nearly approach the subject, or the tribute more adequately represent the thing itself, than in music. Here, the form lies wholly apart from the meaning, which one is at liberty to translate into the highest terms he will. The absence of descriptive material facilitates this. Symphony in C Major, Concerto in D Minor, The Fifth, The Seventh, The Ninth—few titular restrictions are placed on the listener's fancy, he is seldom told what to see and hear. Certain compositions may be descriptive to the extent of striking an emotional keynote in such titles as Eroica, Pastorale, Pathétique; but the most arbitrary of these furnish only a hint on which the imagination of the listener may build. They are a program convenience, nothing more. For the especial appeal of music lies particularly in this: that it speaks directly to those vast reaches of feeling for the expression of which adequate words and tangible symbols do not yet exist—if they ever will. It is a language purer and more exact than speech, more vivid and more subtle than color and form. It transcends the descriptive and the pictorial. It enables the listener to enter a world which he may fashion for himself out of the most perfect materials he can conceive of, and it does not place upon him the necessity of describing that world, even to himself, in terms of familiar materials and human speech. Even poetry cannot do that, nor can painting. Design and architecture may approach it; music alone achieves it.

Whatever forms of musical expression are yet to be discovered, of those we already have, the symphonic is the most satisfying and magnificent. The orchestra summons from silence a ringing wealth of sound which no solo instrument can produce of itself. From piccolo to the great horns, from first violin to the bass viols, all are united in an ensemble whose single purpose is to reveal to the audience the presence of a splendor and beauty of which it is too easy to remain unconscious. The soloist, of course, is actuated by the same purpose, but he can hardly communicate so great and varied a range of sound. Nevertheless, he enjoys a privilege denied the orchestra: that of being both the interpreter and the producer of the music he plays, whereas in the orchestra, the conductor holds the one office, and the musicians the other.

When the soloist and orchestra combine in the concerto, a really stupendous thing occurs. The concert artist summons to his support the full magnificence of which the orchestra is capable. The subsequent offering is both a symphony and a solo. The artist leads and soars, he stands out sharply alone, he blends his voice with the orchestra's majestic accompaniment. It is said that Clara Schumann took particular pleasure and satisfaction in the concerto—in feeling behind her and with her the immense throb and splendor of the orchestra, in sharing with so mighty a vehicle the honor of conveying to an audience beauty in as high a form as it has yet, perhaps, been realized.

And surely she was right; for what greater satisfaction could one have than to be able to play an instrument with sufficient skill and richness of meaning to merit the exalted position of soloist with a symphony orchestra? The satisfaction would lie, of course, not in the position itself, but in the realization of its significance: that one had seen beauty so clearly, and had followed it so faithfully, as to have won the privilege of presenting it to others in a form particularly happy and appropriate.

And for this reason, if the question concerning my ultimate ambition were asked again, how could I come nearer the mark than to repeat, in all seriousness, the answer which I have already given half in whimsey and half in earnest: to play a concerto?

B. B. B.

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Courtesy The Casson Galleries, Boston, Massachusetts

Rainy Day in Queens: From an Etching by Martin Lewis

The Crêpe Maker

On the right bank of the Seine, opposite the Ile St. Louis, is the ancient district of Marais, once the home of Parisian aristocracy, but now only a higgledy-piggledy collection of old buildings and crooked narrow streets. Far outside the tourist lanes, its alleys nevertheless teem with activity and its shops do a land-office business, for here the working man buys his bread and the modest clerk's wife shops for the cheaper cuts.

With a keen wind from the river nipping at his heels, the traveler hurries along the historic Rue Vieille du Temple, pausing now and then to glance in at a brightly lighted window, but not for long, as the crowds jostle and the wind tugs at his sleeve. It is no weather for a stroll; but, if he is persistent and keeps to the left side of the street, the traveler comes to the restaurant of M. Gaston Lepec, though of course that is not his name—nor, in the strictest sense of the word, should his modest establishment be called a restaurant. It is nothing more than a hole-in-the-wall, furnished with a counter, two small iron tables, chairs and a large round gas-plate in full view of the window. The latter is M. Lepec's workbench, before which he stands with all the dignity and élan of a great chef. M. Lepec advertises his wares as he prepares them.

Entering, the customer is greeted by a cheery word from the proprietor and the equally cheery sound of pancake batter being whipped up in a bowl. No need to give the order; M. Lepeo has only one dish to offer: thin, crisp, delicious crêpes or pancakes. But these he offers with his whole heart, for, figuratively speaking, his heart is in them.

"One minute, Monsieur, and yours shall be ready!" M. Lepec tips his chef's white hat at a jaunty angle, girds up his great girth and whispers: "Psst! That young couple at the other table,—they have just been married this afternoon in the fourth arrondissement, and they come here for their wedding supper. Is it not romantic?" He chuckles. "I think I play them the great joke. She will have a hard time now making pancakes that will please him." He winks roguishly and goes back to his stove.

Outside a large omnibus clatters by, shaking the windows, followed by a dray drawn by a pair of dappled-gray Percherons, their breath great jets of steam in the cold and their gigantic hoofs stamping eagerly as they head for the stables. A taxi passes, sounding its horn, the bell on a messenger boy's bicycle tinkles, figures drift by the window, faces peer in; and M. Lepec, behind the counter polishing glasses, watches it all with an appreciative eye. Life is a never-ending procession and always interesting. Did he not just now entertain a pair of young romantics? And once, so he recounts, a great diplomat dropped in for some of his famous crêpes. Enlarge, expand, branch out? "Ah, no, Monsieur. Two tables are enough. That way they get my pancakes fresh and hot." His eyes twinkle. "I like to take my time, Monsieur, for good things are not made in a hurry."

Fortified against the elements, the traveler buttons up his coat, but it is with reluctance that he bids M. Gaston Lepec adieu. A sense of calm and well-being has enswathed him, served out by this man to whom all things are good, but only one important: his pancakes.

E. P. F.

Skies in Idaho

Far-reaching shadows on the snow
are mauve;
Above, clouds heaped high in glistering pearl;
Touching them, wide bands of palest
turquoise.

Beyond the turquoise, azure; after
the azure, indigo;
Then ragged banks of gray, violet-tinged.
The skies of Idaho are a color symphony.

JEAN CROSSE HANSEN.

In the Blackthorn Brake

My way lay westwards along one of the many cattle-paths which the cloven feet had beaten in the grassy slope, where plants of primroses and bluebell bulbs, turned purple by the light, were broken out of the dark brown soil.

The path I followed led through a brake of trees with trunks of a thickness between a child's wrist and a bullock's body, but of the same height; a wood of wind-dwarfs, interwoven by cattle-paths, each tree the shape of a blown candle-flame. The biggest tree was an elm on which one could almost spread a cloak and recline. Tufts of reddish cow-hairs were on many stumps of trees which had failed.

Under branches spread parallel with the slope of the ground, the celandines were flat and starved, the small-leaved primrose plants were without flowers, dwarf bluebell leaves were either cropped or crushed.

Further on were thorns, both black and white, their only branches bent away from the salt sea; the ingrowing twigs were thick like hair. Shaggy mosses and lichens made them look very ancient. So thickly were their twigs ingrown that, although it was possible to look down at them from a few feet away up the slope, I could not tell if their small tops held magpies' nests or not. Here was a thorn six feet tall, crowned by an elongated ball of spiky twigs the size of a magpie's nest; but surely it was a magpie's nest? The magpie tops her nest with thorns, entering by a hole at the side: I peered at the black mass, a rolled-up hedgehog of a bush-top; yes, there was a twig of elderberry, cunningly worked like a joist through the mass. It was an old nest; last spring's twigs had matted its roof, so that it must have been almost draught-proof. While I was gingerly feeling for the opening I heard a chatter below, and saw the black-and-white flickering of a magpie before it vanished in the brake lower down.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "The Village Book."

"True Ease in Writing"

In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new, or old:
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song;
And smooth or rough, with them, is right or wrong:
In the bright Muse, though thousand charms conspire,
Her voice is all these tuneful fools admire;
Who haunt Parnassus but to please their ear,
Not mend their minds; as some to church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the music there.
These equal syllables alone require,
Though oft the ear the open vowels tire;
While expletives their feeble aid do join;
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line:
While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes,
With sure returns of still expected rhymes;
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line, it "whispers through the trees:"
If crystal streams "with pleasing murmurs creep,"
The reader's threatened (not in vain) with "sleep;"
Then, at the last and only couplet, fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless Alexandrine ends the song. . . .

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance.

—ALEXANDER POPE. Poems.

THE rain came down! A subtitle for this etching might be: "Rain From my Studio Window"; for it carries the feeling of having been done on the spot. Nothing was forgotten; not even the crack in the sidewalk, nor the black and jagged shadow cast by the lamppost. It has the air of unpremeditation, but seems to have been accomplished with a sort of careful carelessness. The street is somewhere in the environs of Queens, a part of New York City. Certainly it cannot be called an interesting subject in itself. Ordinary, at best, but that the artist has made the scene arresting, and clothed it in shimmering silvery beauty, no one will deny. By means of a decisive line, and the ability to see beyond the commonplace, the etcher has put everything in this picture; place, weather and action; everything? Yes, it can even be heard—the unbroken melody of the rain.

Martin Lewis is not only an etcher, he is a distinguished interpreter with oils and canvas, as well as one of the most talented of contemporary water colorists. This is easy to understand, for even his etchings, done as they are in black and white, have, nevertheless, that feeling for tonality which is associated peculiarly with a worker in colors.

Mr. Lewis is most frequently an interpreter of New York City, and its outlying districts. He does not attempt to flatter nor portray selected details, but what he does possesses beauty, regardless of its outward lineaments.

However, New York has not always held Mr. Lewis' undivided attention. He played truant one day, and, unheralded, set out for the Antipodes across a pacific sea, where flying fish rose in graceful curves to the clean cut of a ship's bow, and sea gulls swirled overhead, trailing their legs and crying. At the end, there lay Japan. There he did subjects so distinctive and true to the spirit of the "land of cherry blossoms" that they might have been chosen by Hokusai or Heroshige. Then he came home to his adopted city—adopted because he is an Australian by birth.

That New York needed him as an interpreter of her moods is readily apparent, for "Rainy Day in Queens" has been etched since his return.

A Collection of Countries

If I were wealthy enough, and if such things were for sale in the open market, I should certainly start making a collection of countries. I have discovered that frontiers are by no means to be despised, although I am not fond of customs officers, and passport inspections bore me. I nevertheless notice with a delight which is always fresh, that when I cross the frontiers from one country to another, I penetrate into a new world, with different houses and a different language, different policemen, a different colour of the soil and different scenery. A blue railway-guard is replaced by a green one who, in his turn, a few hours later, will make way for a brown one. Really, it's just like the Arabian Nights. Czech apple-trees are followed by the fir-trees of Brandenburg on white stretches of sand, a windmill waves its arms as if it were running away, the countryside is neatly leveled out. . . .

Then rocks covered with ivy, hills which have been hollowed out by mining operations, deep green river-basins, the forges and foundries of steel-works, the iron ribs of pithead towers, slag-heaps which look like recently extinguished volcanoes, a medley of rustic scenery and heavy industry, a concerto in which the shawm and the carillon accompany the factory siren: Verhaeren in his entirety, *Les heures claires* as well as *Les villes tentaculaires*.

The whole of Flanders, as the old poet portrayed it: the country which has not found room enough for its treasures and keeps them all in one pocket; winsome Belgium; a mother with her baby in her arms, a young soldier watering a horse, an inn at the bottom of a hill, the chimney stacks and formidable towers of industry, a Gothic church and an iron-foundry, some cows among the mine-shafts—all these things neatly arranged like objects in an old-fashioned shop. . . .

Ah, but now there is more elbow-room. This is France, the country of alders and poplars, poplars and plane-trees, plane-trees and vineyards. Silvery green, yes, a green silveriness is the colour of it; pink bricks and blue slates; a slight veil of mist, more light than colour, Corot. . . . Black-haired women dressed in black. What, only Bordeaux? Resinous fragrances are wafted on the night air; here are the Landes, the region of pine-trees. Then a different fragrance, keen and exhilarating: the sea.

Hendaye, all change! An official with the face of a young Caligula in a shiny three-cornered hat scrawls a magic sign on the luggage, and with a lordly gesture ushers us on to the platform. Well, so far so good: I am in Spain.—From "Letters from Spain," by KAREL CAPEK. Translated by PAUL SELVER.

Counsel

So, take and use thy work:
Amend what flaws may lurk,
What strain o' the stuff, what warpings past the aim!
My times be in thy hand!
Perfect the cup as planned!

BROWNING. Poems.

Blotting Out Our Transgressions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many have cried out with the Psalmist, "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions"! The fervent plea is not that God's wrath should be averted or appeased, not that the transgression should be overlooked or condoned, but that divine mercy, tenderness, lovingkindness, might blot it out—obliterate it completely. Writing which is blotted out can no longer be discerned; therefore, it can convey no impression, wield no influence, cause neither pain nor pleasure, give no information. Is not this precisely what we long to have done to our past mistakes or willful wrongdoing?

Christian Science reveals that it is tender mercy which heals and saves. It teaches the compassionate and sure method of transforming the false convictions of the sinful and suffering, and that condemnation of evil should always be accompanied by mercy for the repentant sinner. This is the multitude of tender mercies which Jesus must surely have had in mind when he bade his followers forgive unto seventy times seven. Since seven times in Scriptural usage may be regarded as meaning completion, he may have meant that entire forgiveness which blots out the offense. In instructing his hearers to strive for that love which shall include even one's enemies, which shall return blessing for cursing, loving-kindness for persecution, the Master concluded with words of profoundest import—"that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

Mrs. Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," explains the divinely scientific method of blotting out all erroneous claims, or appearances of evil. On page 267 she has written, "Thought is borrowed from a higher source than matter, and by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind, in which all error disappears in celestial Truth." It is this steadfast reversal of all spurious, material presentments which brings to light man in God's likeness, and the operation of almighty spiritual law.

The Scriptures teem with instances where the seeming activity and embodiment of evil were utterly displaced by the purity and beauty and actuality of good. A striking illustration of this in the Old Testament is found in the way by which every attempt of error to assume reality in the consciousness of Joseph, son of the patriarch Jacob, was frustrated by his faith in God as supreme. Evil had claimed reality in the brothers who desired his destruction, and who sold him into captivity. Many years later, after he had proved that the bondage which they had purposed was but an opportunity for him to win a glorious success and rise to a position of honor and high service, he declared to those same brothers, "God did send me before you to preserve life." The seeming evil in his brothers was blotted out by the multitude of Joseph's tender mercies, made possible and effective through trust in and proof of divine Principle.

With many people it is customary to mark the new year which the calendar records by going over past mistakes, wrongs, seeming failures, sometimes with much self-condemnation and discouragement, often with clearer insight and firm resolve to "make good" in the future beckoning them forward. But the only way to win happiness and success is to make of each day, each passing hour, the opportunity for newness, for blotting out evils as they present themselves for credence and power, with God's own truth about the real universe of divine Mind's creating, and man in the likeness of His nature and eternal perfection.

To obliterate a false claim is to render true repentance for one's own wrongdoing, and genuine forgiveness for a brother's trespasses. We must first remove the beam from our own eye—correct the erroneous, material outlook on existence—before we can help to take away the mote of a wrong viewpoint from another, and so help him by first helping ourselves to clear our spiritual vision. Is not this the sure and only way to receive the answer to our prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors"? Are not this resolve and this effort the means by which we shall make each year new and filled with promise?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Unsere Sünden tilgen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE viele haben nicht schon mit dem Psalmisten ausgerufen: „Gott, sei mir gnädig nach deiner Güte und tilge meine Sünden nach deiner großen Barmherzigkeit"! Dies ist nicht ein inbrünstiges Bitten, daß Gottes Zorn abgewendet oder besänftigt, daß die Sünde übersehen oder vergeben werden möge, sondern daß die göttliche Barmherzigkeit, Zärtlichkeit und Güte sie tilgen—vollständig auslöschen—möge. Ist Geschriebenes ausgelöscht, so kann es nicht mehr entziffert werden; es kann daher keinen Eindruck hervorrufen, keinen Einfluß ausüben, weder Schmerz noch Freude verursachen und keinen Aufschluß geben. Ist das nicht genau das, was wir uns sehnen, daß mit unseren vergangenen Fehlern oder eigenwilligen Missetaten geschehen möge?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß liebreiche Barmherzigkeit heilt und errettet. Sie lehrt das erbarmende und sichere Umwandeln der falschen Überzeugungen der Sündigen und Leidenden, und daß das Verdammen des Bösen immer von Barmherzigkeit gegen den reumütigen Sünder begleitet sein sollte. Das ist die große Barmherzigkeit, an die Jesus sicher gedacht haben muß, als er seine Nachfolger „siebzigmal siebenmal" vergeben hieß. Da siebenmal in der Bibelsprache Vollständigkeit bedeutet, hat er wohl jenes vollständige Vergeben gemeint, das die Kränkung auslöscht. Als der Meister seine Zuhörer anwies, nach jener Liebe zu trachten, die sogar unsere Feinde einschließt, die Fluchen mit Segnen, Verfolgung mit Güte vergelten soll, schloß er mit den tief bedeutsamen Worten: „auf daß ihr Kinder seid eures Vaters im Himmel".

Mrs. Eddy erklärt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", wie alle irrigen Ansprüche oder Erscheinungsformen des Bösen auf göttlich-wissenschaftliche Art getilgt werden. Auf Seite 267 hat sie geschrieben: „Der Gedanke ist einer höheren Quelle als der Materie entlehnt, und durch Umkehrung dienen die Irrtümer als Wegweiser zu dem einen Gemüt, in welchem aller Irrtum in der himmlischen Wahrheit verschwindet". Dieses standhafte Umkehren aller unwahren, materiellen Darstellungen bringt den Menschen in Gottes Ebenbild und das Wirken des allmächtigen geistigen Gesetzes ans Licht.

Die Bibel ist reich an Beispielen, in denen die scheinbare Tätigkeit und Verkörperung des Bösen von der Reinheit, Schönheit und Tatsächlichkeit des Guten vollständig verdrängt wurde. Eine auffallende Veranschaulichung davon im Alten Testament finden wir darin, wie Joseph, der Sohn des Erzvaters Jakob, jeden Versuch des Irrtums, sich in seinem Bewußtsein Wirklichkeit anzumaßen, durch seinen Glauben an Gottes Allerhabenheit vereitelte. Das Böse hatte in seinen Brüdern, die ihn vernichten wollten und ihn in die Gefangenschaft verkauften, Wirklichkeit beansprucht. Viele Jahre später, nachdem er bewiesen hatte, daß die von ihnen beabsichtigte Knechtschaft für ihn nur eine Gelegenheit war, einen herrlichen Erfolg zu ernten und eine Ehren- und hohe Dienststellung zu erlangen, erklärte er diesen Brüdern: „Um eures Lebens willen hat mich Gott vor euch hergesandt". Die durch Vertrauen auf das göttliche Prinzip und durch Beweisen dieses Prinzips möglich und wirksam gemachte große Barmherzigkeit Josephs tilgte das scheinbare Böse in seinen Brüdern.

Viele Leute pflegen das neue Kalenderjahr damit zu beginnen, daß sie über vergangene Irrtümer, Fehler und scheinbare Fehlschläge zuweilen unter viel Selbstvorwurf und Entmutigung, aber auch oft mit klarerer Einsicht und mit dem festen Entschluß nachdenken, es in der vor ihnen liegenden Zukunft besser zu machen. Aber Freudigkeit und Erfolg sind nur dadurch zu erlangen, daß man jeden Tag, jede vorüberziehende Stunde als Gelegenheit zur Erneuerung betrachtet, als Gelegenheit, mit Gottes Wahrheit vom wirklichen Weltall der Schöpfung des göttlichen Gemüts und vom Menschen im Bilde des Wesens und der ewigen Vollkommenheit Gottes die sich geltend machenden und Macht beanspruchenden Übel zu tilgen.

Einen falschen Anspruch tilgen heißt sein Unrecht aufrichtig bereuen und die Missetat des Bruders wahrhaft vergeben. Wir müssen zuerst den Balken aus unserem Auge ziehen,—unser irriges, materielles Betrachten des Daseins berichtigen, —ehe wir einem andern helfen können, den Splitter eines falschen Gesichtspunktes zu beseitigen, ehe wir ihm also dadurch helfen, daß wir zuerst uns unsern geistigen Blick klären helfen. Ist das nicht die sichere und einzige Art, die Erhörung unseres Gebets: „Vergib uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unsern Schuldigern vergeben", zu erlangen? Können wir durch diesen Entschluß und dieses Bemühen nicht jedes Jahr zu einem neuen Jahre voller Verheißungen machen?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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STOCK PRICES SLIDE OFF IN DULL TRADING

Market Has Moderate Setback on Profit-Taking—Tone at Close Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Week-end profit-taking gave the stock market a moderate setback in quiet trading today.

Net losses of 1 to 3 points were numerous. The turnover for the two-hour session was about 800,000 shares. The bond market also was somewhat reactionary, although some of the Governments and foreign issues were well supported.

News of the passage of the Reconstruction Finance measure by the House of Representatives, leaving only settlement of differences between the House and Senate bills before the measure is ready for the President's signature, prompted considerable profit-taking on the theory the good news was out.

Some professionals put out new short lines in the belief a setback was due, but there was enough covering in the final dealings to lift several of the more active issues fractionally above the day's lowest. The closing tone, however, was heavy.

U. S. Steel lost a point, and General Motors, General Electric, American Can, New York Central and Allied Chemical about as much.

Shares off about 1 to 2 included Woolworth, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, American Telephone, Louisville & Nashville, Bethlehem and Eastman. American Sugar dropped 3 to a new low.

Market Needs Good News

The market received little in the way of fresh news at the end of the week to provide impetus to an advance. An estimate of steel mill operations for next week in the Youngstown area indicated a rate at 34 per cent of operations, compared with 31 per cent this week, which was encouraging, in view of the restricted seasonal upturn in this industry since the turn of the year.

Nevertheless, the market clearly needed something new and surprising in the way of good news. Such developments as approval of the Reconstruction measure, expectations of an early agreement on railroad wages, and an extension of the German private credits appear to have been well discounted by the market over the last several days.

Foreign exchanges continued to strengthen, as against the dollar, notably the French franc, despite withdrawal of another $12,000,000 in gold for Paris account. It was rumored in foreign exchange circles that France is considering gradual withdrawal of her large balances here, but will endeavor to do it without monetary disturbance. Sterling again firmed, cables ruling at $3.49¼, up ¾ of a cent.

Bonds Reactionary

Dull trading and an irregular trend characterized the bond market's short session. Railway bonds and United States government securities were noticeably soft.

Hesitancy in railway issues was ascribed to uncertainty as to the outcome of the wage reduction negotiations between carrier executives and union leaders in Chicago. It is generally believed in financial circles, however, that the results of the joint conference will be satisfactory.

Some bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Wabash, were moderately lower, although there were slack offerings on the downward scale.

Bonds of the communications and gas companies were firm. The coppers and oils registered some gains. Stock privilege issues were mixed.

In the foreign, category, German government 7s recovered around 2 points, but the 5½s were easy. Japanese and British obligations registered advances.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although there is a strong possibility that the market may enjoy one more good flare-up coincident with the final enactment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill or a favorable announcement regarding the rail wage question, we would take advantage of any further extension of the recovery movement to dispose of trading lines rather than follow it up with new commitments.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Technical reactions are at any time possible, but when they occur should be used to acquire securities of concerns whose normal earning power has been established and proved, and whose properties could not be duplicated for many times the price at which it is now possible to acquire an interest in them.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It would not be sensible to believe that the market will continue indefinitely its action of the past week. The line of least resistance is, however, we believe, now definitely on the upside. Any return to normal confidence, even with no immediate business improvement, would justify somewhat higher prices. It will be well to remember that even peak prices on this move will seem exceptionally attractive purchasing points a year from today.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The strength in bonds has been maintained and indications are that the advance will go much further before the top of the current rise is reached. There has been absence of offerings of second grade bonds, particularly rails, which only a few weeks ago were being thrown overboard for what they would bring.

D. M. Collins & Co., New York: The existence of the strongest type of sponsorship for a continuation of the advance is evident and we believe the best opportunity for trading profits in the near future will be found on the long side.

SEARS, ROEBUCK PRICES DOWN

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—The 1932 spring and summer general catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co. shows price reductions on a representative list of merchandise items, ranging from 11 per cent to 47 per cent under the corresponding prices in 1931. Decreases from a year ago in a number of departments are as follows: Wearing apparel 16 per cent to 47 per cent, dry goods 30 per cent to 38 per cent, paint, wall paper, roofing, etc., 11 per cent to 30 per cent, home furnishings 12 per cent to 46 per cent and farm implements and hardware 14 per cent to 40 per cent.

BANCAMERICA-BLAIR CORP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—President Marston of Bancamerica-Blair Corporation told stockholders the consolidation of assets at the end of 1931 would be not greatly below $7 a share, based on the value of securities and other interests held. This gave consideration to proper reserves. In a letter to stockholders in connection with the merger of Bank of America National Association and National City Bank, it was then stated the asset value as of Sept. 30, last, was approximately $7 a share.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 15
14¼	4	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
82	4½	..	Abitibi pf	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
33½	3½	..	Adams Express	800	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
33½	23½	3	Adams Mills	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
21⅝	2	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3
20	13½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
100⅝	41⅝	4½	Air Reduction	1700	53⅞	53¼	53¾	54
30½	8	.50	Alaska-Juneau	700	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
12⅜	1⅛	..	Allegheny Corp	1600	3	3⅛	3	3
80⅛	2	..	Allegh pf ww EXX	500	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
85½	1⅜	..	Allegheny pf xw	100	6	6	6	6⅛
182⅜	66	6‡	Allied Chem	3600	73½	70⅜	72½	73½
43¾	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	1300	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
18⅞	7⅞	1	Alpha Port Cem	1500	9¾	8¾	9¾	..
36½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
129¾	58½	5‡	Am Can	9600	64⅜	63⅜	63⅝	64⅝
38⅜	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
89	30⅜	7	Am Car & F pf	70	31½	31½	31½	31½
48¾	30¼	3‡	Am Chicle	500	34½	34	34½	35
33½	7⅜	..	Am European	700	10½	9¾	9¾	..
51¾	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow	7100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
79½	10	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
31⅜	10⅛	3	Am Ice	200	15	15	15	15⅛
38	5	..	Am International	2600	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
30¾	5	..	Am Locomotive	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
84¾	39¾	7	Am Loco pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	36
7	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	3
64⅞	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
98	34⅞	4	Am P&L 5% pf	200	49	48¾	48¾	..
102	44½	8	Am P&L 6% pf	200	56½	56½	56½	57
21½	5	.80	Am Radiator	2600	8	7¾	7⅞	8
12⅜	1¼	..	Am Republics	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37⅜	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1900	9¼	9	9	9¼
58½	17⅝	.80	Am Smelt & Ref	800	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
138½	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	81
1½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
31¾	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	34½	8	Am Sugar Ref	1300	35½	31¾	32	34½
108½	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	85⅞	83	83	87⅞
201¾	112⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	22700	122¼	120⅜	121½	122¼
80¾	23⅛	3	Am Wat W&E	900	31⅞	30	30¾	32
11⅞	2⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
40	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	600	21¾	20½	21½	21½
4	⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	¾	¾	¾	..
43¼	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	2500	11¾	11⅜	11½	11¾
36	13	3.40	Anchor Cap	400	15	15	15	15¾
72	30	7	Armour Del pf	100	39	39	39	39½
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill A	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
47	8½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	9½	8½	8½	8¼
2⅞	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
28⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
29⅝	8¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
203⅞	79¼	6	Atchison T & SF	1700	89½	88⅝	89½	91⅝
33⅜	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
13½	3½	1	Atlas Stores	200	5¼	5	5¼	..
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	14200	147½	144	145½	147½
			—B—					
37⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco pf	60	26	25⅜	26	25¼
87⅞	14	..	Balt & Ohio	5200	20⅜	19½	20	20⅜
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	40	40	40	40
66¾	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	23	23	23	..
115½	80	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	75	75	75	79½
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	1700	23¼	22	23¼	23½
14½	..	..	Barnsdall A	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	2700	18¼	17¾	18	18⅜
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	72	72	72	72
70⅝	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	1400	22¾	21½	21⅞	22⅜
29	6	..	Blaw Knox	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	700	21	18¼	19¾	21
76½	35⅛	3‡	Borden	2100	39	38⅜	38⅞	39
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	1900	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¼
3¾	½	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
22⅝	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	600	9½	9	9	9⅜
5½	⅝	..	Brooklyn	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
69¾	31¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	4300	38¼	37	38¼	37⅝
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	200	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½
9½	1⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅝	1⅛	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15¾	3¼	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
31	15½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
20⅝	5	..	Butterick	200	4	4	4	..
69¾	10⅞	..	Byers	300	15	14⅜	14¾	15¼
17⅝	2⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
45	10¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12½	12½	12½	13½
45⅜	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1000	15⅜	15	15⅜	15⅜
25	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18	18	18	17½
16	4	..	Capital Admin	100	5	5	5	5¼
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	3200	41½	39⅝	41¾	41½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	66	66	66	65
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	700	14½	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞
18	2⅝	..	Celanese Corp	500	5	4¾	5	4¾
15⅜	11	1½	Central Aguirre	160	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
30½	8⅝	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	13¾	13½	13½	14
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
54⅜	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	1000	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	20
46½	23⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	30	29¼	29⅝	30¼
27½	7½	..	Chi & G t W pf	100	14⅜	14	14	14⅞
8⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅜	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
45½	5	..	Chi & N'western	1000	12¼	11½	11¾	12½
116	13½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
15½	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
35	6⅝	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	15	14¼	14¼	14⅞
90	10⅛	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	34	21¼	21¼	22¼
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	200	26	25¼	25⅞	24¼
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	1500	15½	14½	14¾	15⅛
37⅝	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27½	26¾	27½	..
4⅞	¼	..	City Stores	600	2	1⅞	1¾	2⅛
25	4¾	..	City Stores A	10	4	4	4	..
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	1000	111	110¼	111	112⅜
50½	24	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	30	30	30	30¼
104½	79⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
45¾	11⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	1500	14¾	14	14	14⅜
109½	70	6	Columbia G pf A	300	78	78	78	78
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	500	37	36¼	36½	37¾
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	100	9½	9¼	9½	9
92	52	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	63	62	63	62½
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	16½	16½	16½	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	21⅛	20¼	20⅞	21¾
21½	6⅝	1	Comm Solvents	1500	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	9¼
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	1000	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
100¾	46	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	100	68	67	68	67½
14¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
109⅝	57¼	4	Consol Gas	4900	64¼	62½	63	64⅛
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	200	92½	92½	92½	92¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	⅜
8½	⅞	..	Container A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
77½	40	3	Cont Baking pf	100	45½	45¼	45½	46
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	700	36⅜	36	36⅛	36¾
16⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	23½	23	23	24
14½	7	..	Cont Motors	700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
12	⅛	..	Cont Oil	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
12	⅛	..	Cont Shares	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	500	44	43⅞	43⅞	44
18	2⅞	..	Coty	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
47	21¾	3	Crosley Radio	700	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
38¼	13¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
6⅞	1⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
63	20	..	Crucible Steel	700	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21½
107	36⅞	7	Crucible Steel pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48
48⅞	28	4	Cudahy Packing	100	32	32	32	32
100	30	7	Curtis Publishing	100	30	30	30	31
118⅝	70	7	Curtis2Pub pf	100	85	85	85	..
57⅛	1	..	Curtis-Wright	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
107	68	8	Cushman 8%	10	71	71	71	..
			—D—					
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	500	82⅝	81	81	82⅜
23	10⅜	1	Diamond Match	700	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14½
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
34	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	15	15	15	15
107	50¾	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	3500	56	54⅞	55½	56¼
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	200	100½	100½	100½	..
			—E—					
185¾	77	5‡	Eastman Kodak	1500	85½	83¾	85½	86
11⅛	½	..	Edingon Schild	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
69	7½	..	Edingon S pf	500	9	8½	8½	..
74½	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	30½	29½	30	30
110	94	.7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	98	98	98	97½
4½	¾	..	Elec Boat	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9⅞	2½	..	Elec Mus-Ind	100	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅜
60¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	13	12⅜	12¾	13½
108½	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	63	62½	63	63
98¼	32	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
1¼	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
44⅜	23½	3	Endicott Johnson	300	33	32½	32½	31¾
49	15	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	21	21	21	..
38¾	5	..	Erie RR	100	9½	9¼	9½	9½
45½	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	13	12½	12½	12
25	10	1	Exchange Buffet	130	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
15½	4	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2
30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4¾	4⅝	5
56¼	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	300	27½	27½	27½	27¾
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	50	90	90	90	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	47¼	47	47	47⅝
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3½	½	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	30	1	1	1	..
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1500	11½	10¾	11	11¼
32½	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19½
38¼	2½	..	Fox Film A	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	900	19	18⅝	18¾	19½
			—G—					
73⅛	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	32½	32	32	32½
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	15	14½	15	15⅝
25⅝	9¼	2	Gen Baking	100	14	13½	13⅝	14
114	95	8	Gen Baking pf	20	98½	98½	98½	..
9⅞	1¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	2½	2½	2½	..
13	1½	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
54¾	22⅞	1.80	Gen Electric	13100	28¾	24¾	24¾	25⅝
12⅛	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
56	28½	3	Gen Foods	1400	35⅝	34½	35	35¾
8⅛	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	20¼	3	Gen Mills	100	34	34	34	34
47	21¾	3	Gen Motors	19100	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23⅞
103¾	79¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
94½	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	1200	25¼	25¼	25¼	26
8½	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18½	⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	1100	1¼	1	1	1⅛
38¾	9½	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	13½	12	13¼	13⅛
76⅛	45	5	Gillette S R pf	1100	58¼	55	58	58
7⅞	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
57	40	7	Glidden ppf	10	43	43	43	..
7⅞	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6	6	6⅛
42¼	14½	2½	Gold Dust	700	18¼	17⅜	18¼	18⅜
20⅛	3⅜	..	Goodrich	700	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
68	10	..	Goodrich pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15
63⅜	13⅜	1	Goodyear	1200	16¾	16	16⅝	16⅝
91	32	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	56¾
6⅞	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	100	4	3⅝	4	4
18⅜	7	..	Grand Union	1100	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
33½	10	2	Great Nor Ore	100	13⅛	12⅝	13⅜	13
6¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
37½	4	..	Gulf States Steel	100	7	7	7	..
			—H—					
9¾	1¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	3	3	3	3
63⅜	14	9‡	Hahn D S pf	300	18	18	18	..
94	67	..	Hanna (M A) pf	50	89	89	89	..
42	8¼	..	Hawaiian Pine	30	10	9	9	..
103⅜	60	6	Hershey Choc	100	82	82	82	82
39½	8⅛	..	Hollander	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
37	10¼	1	Holland Furnace	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
136	81	2.80	Homestake M	100	131	130	130½	..
6⅜	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3	3	3	3¼
64½	15¾	..	Houston Oil	700	31	30	30⅜	32
6¾	2	..	Houston Oil new	900	4⅜	4	4	4¼
79⅜	11⅛	3	Howe Sound	800	18½	14½	15⅛	..
28	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	1400	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	11
13½	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1100	5⅞	4⅞	5	5
			—I—					
88	9¼	..	Ill Central	800	17⅛	16½	17	17¾
70	25	4	Ill Central LL	10	30	30	30	30
46	21	4	Indus Rayon	400	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	36⅛
183	25¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	39⅞	34¾	34¾	36½
8¾	2¼	.50	Insuranshare Md	100	7¼	7	7	7
24	4¾	..	Interboro Rap T	300	10	9¼	9¼	9¼
31½	4¼	..	Int Agr pf	100	8½	8¼	8¼	..
17⅜	3	.50	Int Carriers	100	5	4½	4½	4⅞
54	..	..	Int Combustion	2300	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
39⅞	3½	..	Int Combus pf	300	15⅜	15	15	14
31⅞	22⅝	2½	Int Harvester	700	38⅛	37	38⅛	38¼
91	34⅝	3a	Int Hydroelec	100	11	11	11	11
73½	11	4	Int Match pf	1100	82	81	81½	83
20¼	7	.20	Int Nickel	8400	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¾
4¾	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
54	37	2	Int Shoe	2100	44¾	42¾	43⅞	44⅜
33⅜	17½	.30	Int Tel & Tel	7400	15½	14⅝	15⅛	16⅛
48⅝	18⅜	1	Johns Manville	2200	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	27½
48	6½	..	Kan C & Souths	600	11¼	11	11	11⅜

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 15
7¼	¼	..	Karstadt	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18	5½	1	Kaufmann D St	200	8½	6¾	6½	8½
24⅝	7⅜	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	8½
3¼	..	..	Kelly-Springfield	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
26	5½	..	Kelly-Spg 8%	80	13¼	13	13	13⅝
29¾	3	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	900	3½	3½	3½	4
15¼	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	8½	8½	8½	8½
66	30	..	Kendall Co pf	10	28½	28½	28½	28¼
31½	23¾	.50	Kennecott Cop	2900	15⅜	11⅞	12	13¼
29¾	15	1.60	Kresge	1100	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜
55	30½	1	Kress Co	300	35½	35	35½	36
37¾	4½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8600	7½	6⅞	7¾	8¾
38¼	12½	1	Kroger Groc & B	500	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	15
			—L—					
69¼	35	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	41	39⅛	39⅛	41½
20⅛	5½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	7½	7½	7½	..
55½	13½	2	Liquid Carbonic	400	17	16⅛	17	17¾
63½	23⅞	4‡	Loew's Inc	2100	30⅜	29¼	29⅝	30
6¼	2⅝	..	Lofts Inc	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
84⅞	29⅞	3‡	Loose-Wiles Biac

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

New Federal Credit Measure Aids Confidence—Trade Awaiting Impetus

The second week of the new year gave further emphasis to the hopes expressed in the first, namely that measures affording a sound basis for business recovery would be developed.

Sentiment has shown a pronounced leaning toward the constructive view of the present situation, and the vigorous rise in the stock and bond markets indicate that investment interests feel that better times are in the making.

Leading all other news in importance and with probably far-reaching effect was the passage by large majorities in both Senate and House of the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This measure, regarded as the backbone of the Hoover Administration's program for economic rehabilitation, is hailed by economists and partisans of both of the big political parties as absolutely necessary to halt the destructive deflation which has placed so great a strain upon the credit and banking system of the country.

Confidence Increasing

The bill as passed calls for emergency financing which will aid banking institutions, building and loan societies, railroads and agriculture. There is little hesitancy in ascribing the strength in the security markets to the imminence of this new and powerful assistance which is expected to remedy many shaky situations. Already before it has started to function, it has created a notable increase in confidence throughout the country.

Another item adding to the belief that the country was moving toward a sounder industrial situation and a better relationship between Labor and Capital was the inauguration yesterday of amicable proceedings between railroad chiefs and representatives of 1,500,000 employees in an effort to adjust the unemployment and wage difficulties.

Favorable sentiment was also created by the success of the National Automobile Show, which closes today. It was one of the best attended exhibitions in several years, and not only was public interest keen but sales exceeded last year. The response to the new models was hailed by motor managers as the beginning of a revival.

Some Industries Gain

In the field of business and industry, there has been no marked change from the preceding week, though here and there employment appears to be on the increase, and certain industries are enlarging their operations, notably textile, rubber, motor and shoe concerns. Construction, particularly in the building field, continues slack, and power production was lower by 5.5 per cent at 1,619,265,000 k. w. h. from the corresponding week last year.

Carloadings of 503,325 were down 111,535 from the like 1931 week, but increased 61,736 above the preceding week.

The copper industry is heartened by a firming in price of the red metal to 7½ cents. The steel industry has raised operations to just under 25 per cent of capacity, compared with 22 per cent the week before. The consumption of cotton seems to be increasing, as shown by figures for December, 1931, when 415,517 bales were used by United States mills compared with 405,518 in December, 1930.

Retail trade is quiet, with clearance sales not quite up to last year. Hand-to-mouth buying continues. Unseasonable weather has affected the sale of winter goods.

Bank clearings for 47 leading cities fell off this week to $6,144,286,000 from $6,724,257,000, a decline of 8.0 per cent, as reported by Bradstreet's. Loans floated this week totaled only $17,302,000. This compares with $257,000,000 of new financing in the second week of last year.

Foreign Situation

Earnings statements for last year and the last quarter reveal the disappointing results of a deflationary period. Acceptance dealers cut discounts on 60 and 90-day bills three times this week, bringing them down to 2⅞ per cent bid.

There has been no significant change in the foreign situation. Business in England, Germany France and Italy continues at depressed levels. Czechoslovakia has begun to feel the effects of deflation. Belgian industries are adversely affected by rising tariff barriers, and unemployment is down some 30 per cent.

Europe still appears to wait for the results of international conferences. The next one at Lausanne on Jan. 25 may give a clue to the direction which efforts for world revival will take.

There is somewhat more favorable sentiment in several South American countries, particularly in Brazil and Argentina. Weather in the latter country has aided grains, and better prices have caused some optimism. The situation in Peru is unchanged, with industry waiting for better prices for agricultural and mineral products.

The security markets this week have shown generally a buoyant tone. Industrial averages on the New York Stock Exchange rose about 6 points to Friday night. Parisian and London markets reflected New York strength. Bonds were also moderately higher.

GRAIN PRICES HAVE AN EARLY SETBACK

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Setbacks in grain values early today accompanied downturns of New York securities and wheat at Liverpool. Weakness of the Liverpool market was ascribed to hedging pressure from Australia.

Opening unchanged to ⅛c lower, Chicago wheat futures afterward sagged all around. Corn started unchanged to ⅛c off and continued to recede.

Opening prices were: Wheat, March, 54⅛c; May, 58⅝@⅝c; July, 65⅛@⅜c; September, 67¾c. Corn, March, 39c; May, 39¼c; July, 41@41⅛c. Oats, May, 25⅛@⅜c.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '55	41	40½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	28⅛	27⅛
Allegany Corp 5s '50	29	28⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	90	90
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	72	72
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	46⅞	46¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	71
Amer Metas Co 6½s '34	97	97
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T con 5s '43	100	99⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅛	98
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅛	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93½	93⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	84½	83
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	94⅛	94
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	75	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87⅛	87
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	91¾
Atlanta & Dalny 1st 4s '48	30½	30½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	61¾	61¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83⅛	83¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	58	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68	67
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	89⅛	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '59	92	93
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	76	75⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¾	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100¾	100¾
Ben Ind Loan 8s '46	73½	73
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	93	93
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	69¾	69¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74	73¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73	73
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17¾	16
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s 68	88¾	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	108¾	107½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97	97
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94	94
Buff R & P 4½s '57	60½	58¾
Bklyn & 7th Av RR cn	4⅞	4⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	71	71
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74⅞	74⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s5 '57	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81
Can North deb 7s '40	93¾	93
Can Pacific deb 4s	63¾	63½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	73⅝	73⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73½	72
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	53	53
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	37½	37½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74½	74
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81¾	81¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	74
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	98	97
Ches Corp 5s '47	74	72½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	84	84
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91½	91½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	81½	81¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45	44¼
Chicago & Alton rfg s 3'49 ct	43	43
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89½	88¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15½	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53¼	53
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	63½
Chicago M&StP 4¼s	72	72
Chicago M&StP 4s rcts E '89	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10⅛	9¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38¼	37½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	44½	44
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	36	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	44⅞	44⅞
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	80	79¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	86	85¼
Chicago Railway 5s '27	48¾	48⅜
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	7	7
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	69	68½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	59	56⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	47½	46
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	98
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	78½	78½
Chile Copper 5s '47	56	55
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85½	85½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A '2020	87	87
Cin Un T 5s R ct	97½	96¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	78¼	75¼
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	65	65
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	82½	82½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	37	36½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	62⅜	62
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81½	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82½	80
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20¼	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¾	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104¼
Corn Products 5s '34	102	102
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	79½	79½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	69⅝
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57	57
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	41½	41½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	81⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s stpd	92½	92½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90	90
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35¼	34
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	47½	47½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅞	99⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	35	35
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Diamond Match Co 4s	79	74
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	78	78
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	96½	96⅜
East Tenn Va & Ga RR Co	83¼	83¼
Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry	85	85
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71½	71½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	48	46¼
Erie RR gen lien	53¼	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	47	46½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7¼	7½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	12	12
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	16	16
Gannett 6s '43	69	69
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99½	99½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7½	7
Goodrich 6s '45	44	44
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76½	76
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	93¼	93
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	70	70
Great Northern 5s '73 C	75	75
Great Northern 7s '36 A	96¾	96½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	50	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40¾	40½
Hudson & Man adj 5s 57	60	59
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85¼	85
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '42	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100¼
Ill Central 4s '51	85	85
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46	46
Ill Central 6½s '36	83¾	82
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	52⅝	50⅝
Ill Central StL Div 3½s	57	57
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95	95
Ind Illuminating 5s '41	15¾	15¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78¼	78¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53	52
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	63¾	62½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	57⅜	56⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48½	47
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69½	69
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68½	68½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	41½	41½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	45	45
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	56	56
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	27½	27½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54	54
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47½	47¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	58¾	56½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50	49½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	70	70
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	94	94
Kan City P&L 4½s B	94½	94½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68½	68½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86	86
Kings Co El 4s '49	65½	65½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90¼	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96	95½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	76½	75¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	75½	75½
Lake Shore &MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Auutaro 6s '54	13	12½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	55	55
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42¼	41
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	98	97½
L&N rfg 4s 2003 D	74	73½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	79½	79½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	3½	3
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36⅝	36
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84⅜
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84¼	84¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	46½	45½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	94
Mil El Ry & L 1st 5½s '31	99¾	93⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	92¾	92¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50½	50
Min StP &SSM 5½s '78	54	53
Mo K & T 7st 4s '90	77¼	77
Mo K &T pi 4s E '62	63	63
Mo K & T 4½s '78	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	56	55
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	76½	76⅛
Mo Pacific 1ll 5s	40	40
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39¾	39
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	57¾	55½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55½	55½
Mo Pac 5s I, 81	56½	56
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	48½	30½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18	18
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	30	30
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	88	88
Morris & Essex 3½s '2000	72	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	89½
Nat Rys of Mex 5½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
New Orleans T&T 5s '52	100¼	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78	78
N O T & M 5s B '54	40½	40½
NYS&HR gen 3½s '97	73	73
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	77½	76¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	81	81
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	80	80
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	71	71
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39½	37
NY Chi & St L 6s A '32	48¼	45¼
NY Dock Co 5s '51	39	39
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	100¼	100¼
NY Edison rfg 5½s '44	101⅛	101⅛
NY GEL&P pur m 4s '48	91	91
NY N&H deb 4s '67	85	84
NY N&H 4½s '07	74	73
NY N&H ch 6s '40	89¼	89½
NY N&H cv 6s '48	84	81½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	30	30
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	49
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	89½	89⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '32	89¾	89¾
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	81	81
Niag Falls Pow 5½s '75	97	97
Nor Southern rfg A '61	16	16
Nort & W con 4s '96	86½	86
Nort & W PCAC 4s '41	90¼	90¼
North Am Co 5s '61	88	88

	High	Low
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	91¼	90½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	81	81
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	78¾	78⅜
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	89¼	88
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94½	94¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	99¾
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	91	90
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Pan & Mo 1	23	23
Pan-Amer Pet & T 5s '40	13¼	13⅛
Paramount Publix 5½s 50	47	47
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	20	20
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	51¾	51
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85¾	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79	79
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	77	76¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	84	84
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	79	79
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82¼	82⅛
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '84	101¼	101
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '47	97	97
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	53	51
Pere Marquette 4½s B	53	50
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91	90
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88¼	86½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	94	94
Phil & Read 6s '49	48	45
Pitts CC&StL 6s A '70	85	82½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	84⅜	84½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	37½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	88¼	83¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96½	93⅝
Read rfg 4½s A '97	79¼	79¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45¼	43
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	48¼	45¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	11¾	11¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	70¾	70
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	64¼	64¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	82¼	82½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	33	30¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24¾	23¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	38¼	37
St Louis SW con 4s '32	74	70
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	56⅛	54½
Seabd AL 4s	30	30
Seabd AL 6s	5¾	5¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	43½	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	75¾	75¾
Shell Union 5s '47	68	67
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69	68
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88	85
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	94½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	95¼	93
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70¾	70¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	83	81¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	70¾	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	71½	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	69¾	68
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49	48½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	86	86
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	89	89
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99⅝	99¾
Spokane I R 5s '55	23	23
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90⅛	90¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	33½	28½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96½	96½
Texarkana 5s 1½s '50	70¼	70¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	79½	79
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	69¾	68½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35¾	35
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	83½	81¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	74½	70½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77½	77¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58½	58
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	73	72
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	91	90½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	47	45½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	48¼	47
Virginia Mid 5s '36	98⅛	98¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97	97
Wabash RR 5½s '78	13½	13
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	79	78
Wabash RR 5s B '76	13¼	13¼
Wabash RR 2nd 5s '39	86	86
Wabash RR 5s D '80	14½	13½
Walworth 6s '45	28	27
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98⅜	98¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	48¼	48
Western Electric 5s '44	95¾	95¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	62½	61½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61¼	61¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	45	44½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	80	79
Western Union 5s '51	70¼	69¾
Western Union 6½s '36	97	97
Western Union 5s '60	70¾	70¼
Wheling Steel 4½s B '53	68½	68
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	89¾	89¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	81	81
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32¼	32¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69½	69
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	69

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan16	Jan15
3½s '47	95.4	94.24	94.24	95.10	
1st 4¼s '47	98.23	98.12	98.30	98.30	
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	98.30	99.1	99.5	
US 3s '55	85.18	84.20	84.22	85.0	
US 3½s '49	85.16	85.16	85.16	85.10	
US 3½s '43 March.	90.20	90.16	90.17	90.16	
US 3½s '43 June	90.18	90.12	90.12	90.20	
US 3¼s '47	90.8	289.17	89.17	90.16	
US 3¼s '56	91.7	90.24	91.7	91.8	
US 4s '54	97.8	96.20	97	96.26	
US 4¼s '52	101.6	100.21	100.26	101.4	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35	34½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	72	72
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	44	43
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	50½	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55¾	54
Australia 4½s '56	51½	51
Australia 5s '55	58	58
Australia 5s '57	43	43
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	58	57½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	89
Austria Hydro 6½s	39	39
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	40	40
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	36	36
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89¾	89½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96⅝	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96⅝	96½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28	26
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40½	40½
Berlin Elec 6s '53	36½	35½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¼
Brazil (Cen Fl Ry) 7s '52	20	19
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23	23
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23	23
Brazil (US) 8s '41	36½	36
Bremen 7s '35	39	38
Brisbane 5s '57	41⅝	41⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25¼	25¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34	31
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	47½	47½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	36	36
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	18¾	18¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	88	88
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74¾	74½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	90½	89¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	19½	19
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	19	19
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15¾	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	14½	14½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29	29
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	27	26
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27½	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25½	25½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25½	25½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25¾	25½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	25½	24½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	32	30½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73	73
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	15	15
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	97¾	97¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71	70¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79	79
Dutch Ml 4s '62	84	84
Finland 5½s '58	44	44
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	48	47¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	48½	48½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	21¾	21¾
Frakfort 6½s '53	28	28
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¼	110½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¾	113
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	37	37
German 7s '49	66	61½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	42¾	40½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	41¾	40¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42¾	40¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48¾	46¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '50 rcts	37½	36¼
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	39	37¾
Germ Con Gov 6½s '45	38	37¾
Good Hope L&St 7s '45	39¾	37¾
Greek 6s '68	7	7
Greek 7s '64	6¾	6¾
Hamburg 6s '46	33¾	32¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	35	35
Helsingfors 6½s '39	30	30
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30	30
Hungary Mun 7½s '46	30	29
Iseder Steel 6s '46	20½	20½
Italian Credit Con Tr B '47	78½	76
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	74¾	74¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	89½	89¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86	86
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	73¾	72
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	86	86
Karstadt 6s '43	31½	31½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	54¾	54
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	35	34
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	66	66
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Meridionale El 7s '57	78½	78½
Mtag Mill Meh 7s '50 xw	25	25
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70¾	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	19	19
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	49¾	49¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	22	22
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103½	103½
New South Wales 5s '57	51¾	51
New South Wales 6s '58	81	80
Norway (King) 5s '43	69¾	69½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	77¾	77¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	90	90
Out Pow Svc 5½s '50	10½	10½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	38¾	38¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	25	24¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int otf 7s '58	100	98¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '58	25	25
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7¼	7¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7	6¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	11¼	11¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	52¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54¼	54½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	36	36
Prussia 6½s '51	34¾	33½
Prussia 6s '52	31	31
Queensland (State) 6s '47	37	37
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	40½	40¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	40	40
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56	39¾	39¼
Rhinelbe 7s '50	36½	36½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11	11
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	10¼	9¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	13½	12¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	74	72
Salvador (Dept) 7s '48	22	22
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	14	14
San Paulo (State) 8s '50	18	14
San Paulo (State)

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

U. S. COMMITTEE WINS BATTLE

Olympic Prospects Made Brighter in Face of Discouragement

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP) — The United States has won its big battle of the 1932 Olympiad.

Wading through a veritable tide of discouragements because of world-wide business conditions, those in charge of the big games at Los Angeles and Lake Placid this year have handled the situation so masterfully that a rousing success is assured, Avery Brundage of Chicago, head of the American Olympic Committee, reported today.

"Discouragements have been met and conquered, and nothing but complete success is assured for the games," Brundage said. "Virtually every star of the first magnitude in the world will compete at Los Angeles, despite all those rumors that business conditions would keep them home. The United States will have to be at its very best to retain the team championship.

Expenses Cut Way Down

"Those in charge of the games this year have reduced expenses to a rock-bottom low so that most European athletes, for instance, can go from their home port to Los Angeles and return with all expenses paid for only $500. That big bargain has helped and the enthusiasm of the various foreign societies in this country, which will help pay the expenses of their native land athletes through donations and large athletic carnivals after the Olympic Games are over, have been tremendous aids in proving that America can put over the Olympic Games in these times without paying the freight of the foreign contenders."

Many sections of the United States will be able to witness great international track and field contests during the year because of the exhibition games, Brundage said. The usual meet between athletes of England and the United States already has been scheduled for San Francisco after the Olympic Games while several of the other nations want to hold separate meets.

"Germany, Finland and Japan are desirous of staging a post Olympic match," Brundage said, "and they probably will, either in New York or Boston. The Hungarian-Americans are arranging for the Hungarian soccer team to take a tour, the Polish-Americans want the great Polish ice hockey team to do the same thing, while the Germans, Norwegians, and Swedish over here are doing the same."

Brundage, a former Olympic star and present head of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, said he was "far from sure" of an American team championship in the Olympic games at Los Angeles this year.

U. S. Team Faces Battle

"This year, America must pick three athletes for each event as compared with four in 1928, six in 1924 and a dozen back in 1912, and the reduction is going to make it harder for us and easier for the foreign invaders with smaller teams. Furthermore, amateur athletics are making startling progress abroad even in Japan, where the broad jumpers are making records look bad. I don't mean to say that American athletes aren't as good as ever. I mean only that the foreign athletes are getting better every day. We'll have a great fight on our hands at Los Angeles, you'll see."

Los Angeles Again Defeats Hollywood

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	9	1	2	48	34	19
Los Angeles	8	1	3	43	47	11
Oakland	3	3	5	23	31	7
San Francisco	2	3	6	33	38	7

RESULT JAN. 9

Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 4, overtime.

RESULT JAN. 11

Hollywood 2, San Francisco 1.

RESULT JAN. 12

Hollywood 6, Oakland 4.

RESULT JAN. 14

Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 16—Los Angeles played its first tie game of the present California Hockey League season, Jan. 9, scoring four goals to overtake Lloyd Cook's San Francisco Rangers. The latter led due to the efforts of Vokes, Jake Bond and Vernon Buckles. Twice Pool assisted Don Cummings who was in splendid form, adding a solo goal after dodging his way the entire length of the rink.

On their home ice the Rangers gave a big audience a fine exhibition of hockey, Jan. 11, though they lost in the final minute of play to Jack Walker's Hollywood team, 2 to 1. Ellis, for San Francisco, scored with a loft from center ice in the second period, Chuck Dunn equalizing two minutes later. The entire Hollywood team assaulted Yorke's cage to break the tie, Ralph Blythe slipping the puck past Yorke for the winning score.

The league-leading Hollywood Stars defeated the Oakland champions on the latter's ice, Jan. 12, 6 to 4. Oakland was outplayed and fortunate to turn in the close score. Dunn and Johnson each shot three goals for the winners. Coupes at right defense was splendid and turned back many charges. Scott, Defoe and Harper starred for the Oaks.

Irving's Angels won, 4 to 2, over Hollywood, Jan. 14, the second defeat for Walker's team in 12 starts; it was Los Angeles that scored the other defeat, Dec. 23. Irving, Pool and Frank Burke each registered well earned goals in the opening period. Blythe in the second and Blythe and Dyck in the third period gave the spectators a great score. It seemed that overtime would be necessary, when Sands of the Angels broke away and raced the length of the ice to score the winning goal.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Columbia 36, Newark A. C. 28.
Franklin-Marshall 36, Johns Hopkins 34.
Northwestern 51, Detroit Y. C. 24.
Springfield 46, Dartmouth 33.

BY-PLAYS

GRADUALLY GETTING A FOOTHOLD

EVER since professional ice hockey gained a foothold on United States soil it has been generally maintained that few would be the number of United States players who would be able to make the National Hockey League grade in competition with the Canadian, and there appeared to be very good grounds for such a claim. Ice hockey has been to Canadian boys what baseball has been to American boys. Skating and playing hockey from childhood, it has become second nature with many of the former. On the other hand, the game has been greatly handicapped in the United States on account of a lack of outdoor ice, and the only thing that has really saved it to the American boy has been the building of artificial rinks. These cost money, and at the present time there is little prospect of their being built and maintained in any except the largest cities.

Times and conditions change, however. New inventions are being constantly presented to a welcoming public, and it is practically certain that the day will come when many skating rinks will be erected and maintained in the United States, so that the American boy will not be dependent upon natural ice for his skating and hockey. When this time comes, the difference in ability between the United States and Canadian hockey player will be materially reduced.

The fact that something like 90 per cent or more of the professional hockey players are today Canadians is not as much cause for surprise as is the fact that some American players have already been able to break into the professional ranks. It shows that even when competing under a handicap, the American can become a good professional, and, as time goes on, more and more of them are sure to appear in the major hockey league lineups.

To Dartmouth College must be given the honor of being the first United States college to place a graduate on a major-league team. This was when Myles J. Lane '26 joined the New York Rangers in the 1928-29 season, and he was followed by George Owen Jr. '23, the famous Harvard all-round athlete. Of the two, Owen has made the better record and has proved, beyond a doubt, that an American college player can hold his own in major-league circles. Now Dartmouth has made another record, as E. J. Jeremiah '30 is now a member of the New York Americans and thus becomes the second Dartmouth player to make the grade. These three players may be regarded as the pioneers in a field which promises to become as well filled with college graduates as is professional baseball today.

♣ ♣ ♣

WHAT WILL "BABE" RUTH GET IN 1932?

The big question of the baseball world at the present time is just how much money "Babe" Ruth will receive for the season of 1932. Report has it that Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees, has offered the Home Run King a one-year contract calling for $70,000, and that Ruth has returned it unsigned, claiming that he played good enough baseball in 1931 to entitle him to the same salary—$80,000. Considering the fact that he played in 145 games, made 199 hits for a total of .374, scored 149 runs, made 46 home runs, and finished a good second in the list of individual batters, there seems to be considerable ground for the veteran star declining to take a $10,000 cut. That there will be no serious holdout on the part of Ruth may be assured, as he is credited with being willing to sign a two-year contract for $70,000 per year. The New York Yankees need Ruth too badly and Ruth wants another year in the American League too badly to let a difference in salary keep them apart, and, as in the past, Ruth will undoubtedly be in the lineup on the opening day in 1932 and at a salary commensurate with his playing and drawing abilities.

♣ ♣ ♣

WILL NOT LESSEN THE QUALITY

It is to be regretted that economic conditions have resulted in fewer entrants being received for the III Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, N. Y., next month, than have been received in previous years; but there is one phase of the situation which should be considered, and that is the fact that in the vast majority of cases this lessened entry list has simply resulted in some of those competitors who would not have figured seriously in the contests for the various championships being those missing, while the real class of the field, as represented in previous Olympic Winter Games, will be on hand ready to defend their 1928 championships or capture the laurels for the first time. It now looks as if the caliber of the competition would be just as strenuous and high grade as if every country represented in 1928 were taking part.

Pool and Rawlins In Final Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—J. Lawrence Pool 2d of the Harvard Club, and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., of the Racquet and Tennis Club, will oppose each other for the Metropolitan squash racquets championship this afternoon, at the University Club, just as they did a year ago. Both came through the semifinal round yesterday in convincing style, with each in turn opposing a club mate, as Pool had Ralph A. Powers to oppose him, and George D. Debevoise was scheduled against Rawlins.

The first battle, between Pool and Powers, found the United States champion, who is also the present holder of the Metropolitan title, at top speed all the way. His hard drives and his reach, coupled with his all-round placing, held Powers on the defensive most of the time, only an occasional soft shot giving Powers most of his points. Powers covered court fairly well, and in the third game was able to lead the way the greater part of the game, making it necessary for the champion to set extra points before he could win. The score was 15—5, 15—11, 18—16.

But in the second match it was Rawlins who resorted to the soft shot play for the most part, while Debevoise relied chiefly on speed of stroke and power.

The heat played a part in this match, as Rawlins had been playing racquets early in the day, and Debevoise weakened as the match proceeded. But only in the second game did Rawlins really outplay his opponent, when he ran off with the lead at the start, and Debevoise eased up when he found the former champion scoring freely. But in all the other games, the margin was very slight, with Debevoise setting and winning the first and extra points also necessary in the third and fourth. In the latter Debevoise was within a point of tying the game score, but failed in the crucial rally, to lose by a score of 14—17, 15—6, 18—15, 18—17.

PRICE LOSES IN FLORIDA GOLF

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Howard Tryon of Elmira, N. Y., yesterday eliminated Gus Novotny, LaGrange, Ill., 3 and 1, in the second day match play of the Miami-Biltmore Country Club invitation golf tournament. Tryon and his opponent played through the seventeenth hole, the former needing only a 5 for an 18-hole 74. Tommy Goodwin of Palm Beach swamped Winfield Day, Chicago schoolboy golfer, 5 and 4, to advance to the semi-finals of the tournament. Another feature win the elimination of T. H. Price, Miami comedalist in the event, by F. M. Hollinger of Cleveland, a newcomer to Florida amateur tournament play. Price went down by a 4 and 3 score to permit his opponent to go into the semifinals against Goodwin. J. R. Severn, Cooperstown, N. Y., and a foursome partner in the Florida winter tournaments, finished up a day of long leads by defeating Frank Mormon, Miami, 3 and 1.

RAIN MARS OPEN GOLF

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Jan. 16 (AP)—Torrential rains swept down Tijuana Valley yesterday, forcing a complete and disorderly rout of golf's conquistadors as they plotted a third-round campaign in Agua Caliente's $15,000 open championship. Although the necessity of doing it was scheduled only for the day, weather reports pointed to further rain. It was planned to play the final round of the 72-hole tournament Sunday. The drenching left the greens virtually unplayable and sand traps and bunkers became water hazards.

COLORADO RETIRES COACH

DENVER, Jan. 16 (AP)—Myron E. Witham, head football coach at the University of Colorado, was removed from that position yesterday by the board of regents, which decided against renewing his contract. Witham had been coach since 1930.

SEVEN I. A. C. MEN ARE IN TRAINING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Seven athletes of the Illinois Athletic Club are in training for the indoor track and field meets to be held next month in Boston and New York, it is anounced by J. W. Behr, coach. All are regarded as first-place possibilities in almost any contest.

One newcomer is seen in the list. He is George DeArmand Hutson, who captured national collegiate honors in sprint events for Denison College for several years. Other stars in training are A. B. Burg, who won the indoor and outdoor running high jump championships of the National A. A. U. last season, Dale Letts, former University of Chicago middle distance star; R. M. Conger, famous miler; J. A. Sivak, former Butler University runner for the mile and half-mile, and Bert Nelson, record breaker at the running high jump, and J. E. Hatfield, former Indiana University hurdler.

Their schedule is to include the Millrose A. C. games held in New York, Feb. 6, the Boston A. A. games in Boston, Feb. 13, the National A. A. U. indoor championships in New York, Feb. 22, and the Knights of Columbus games in New York, Feb. 27.

SIX HARVARD PLAYERS ACCEPT

Bernard D. White, Watertown, fullback; John P. Shereschewsky, halfback, Belmont; Henry M. Myerson, Brookline, guard; Frank H. Kales, Boston, tackle; Vaughn N. Moushegian, Lowell, end, and Edmund A. Maya Jr. '32, Buffalo, halfback, all members of the Harvard varsity football squad of last fall and seniors at the college, have been invited to play on an eastern team which will compete with a western eleven in an exhibition game to be held at the Xth Olympiad, Los Angeles, the evening of Aug. 8. They have all accepted. Invitations were also extended to Eugene E. Record of Brookline, end; Murdock J. Finlayson, Belmont, guard, and George W. Kuehn, Oak Park, Ill., tackle; but as they are members of the Harvard varsity track team, they will not play on the football team. It is not expected that W. Barry Wood Jr., Brookline captain and quarterback of the Harvard varsity eleven, last fall, will play on the Olympic team. Members of last fall's Yale and Princeton teams will also be invited to play for the East, while the western team will be picked from seniors on the Southern California, University of California and Stanford teams of last fall. The western team will be coached by Howard H. Jones, Southern California head coach, while the eastern will be coached by T. A. D. Jones, former Yale head coach.

COUNTRY CLUB CURLS WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 16 — Curlers representing The Country Club, made a fine showing in the opening day's competition for the Jackson and Clyde Park trophies at the Clyde Park rink yesterday. Three first and six second-round matches in the former competition were held, Country Club winning two of the first and three of the second. One match was curled in the Clyde Park competition, Winchester No. 2 defeating Worcester No. 2, 19 to 4.

RUDOLPH LEADS, 1138 TO 971

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, with a high run of 141, and Andrew Ponst of Philadelphia divided the ninth and tenth blocks of their pocket billiard match at Dwyer's yesterday. Rudolph now has won seven of the 10 blocks and leads in points, 1138 to 971. Ponst won the afternoon block, 125 to 103 in 20 innings. His high run was 44; Rudolph's 33. Rudolph won last night, 125 to 59 in five innings. He had a high run of 72; Ponst one of 12.

SKATING SQUAD MAY BE CUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States Olympic speed skating squad is expected to be cut to 12 men, when the Olympic Committee, headed by Joseph E. Savage, meets in Albany Sunday.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston 2, Boston L.
Northeastern 8, Brandeis 2.

COUGARS TAKE DIVISION LEAD

Defeat Washington in Close Game—Trojans Head Southern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 16—In an intensely exciting contest, State College of Washington defeated University of Washington, 1931 Pacific Coast Conference basketball champion, 28 to 27, here last night. The victory put Washington State at the head of the northern division standings.

The lead changed five times with no more than a three-point difference in the first half. As the second half opened Washington State shot into the lead and was never headed. With five minutes to go, Washington State stalled effectively to hold Washington in check.

Capt. Ralph L. Cairney '33 starred for Washington, while C. C. Holsten '32, played brilliantly for Washington State. The summary:

WASH. STATE		WASHINGTON
Holsten, lf		lf, Nelson
Cross, rf		lg, Cairney
Gordon, c		c, Antonsich
McLarney, Scott, lg		rf, Swygard, Lee
Graham, rg		lf, Fuller, Hanover

Score—Washington State 28, Washington 27. Goals from floor—Holsten 3, Cross 3, Gordon 3, Scott 3, McLarney 2 for Washington State; Fuller 4, Swygard 4, Cairney 4 for Washington. Goals from foul—Fuller, Swygard, Cairney for Washington. Referee—R. A. Morris, Seattle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 16—Oregon State College opened the basketball season at home with a 33-to-31 victory over the University of Idaho here last night. The Beaver offense functioned smoothly early in the game, with Capt. Kenneth Fagans '32 hitting the basket from all corners of the court, they built up a 10-point lead in less than 10 minutes of play. From then on Idaho tightened and cut down the margin until at half time, Oregon State led by a narrow 22-to-18 margin.

The last half was a close guarding period with the Beavers clinging to their narrow margin by stalling wherever the opportunity presented itself. A long basket by Afton Barrett '33, Idaho forward, closed the gap to two points just before the game closed. Captain Fagans led the Beavers in scoring with 12 points on five floor goals scored in the first half and two free throws in the final period. Barrett was Idaho's leading scorer with 11 points. The summary:

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Fagans, lf		rg, Lacy
Merrill, Mack, rf		lg, Wicks, Herman
Lewis, c		c, Grenier, Auskett
Davis, lg		rf, Barrett
Lenchitsky, Pease, rg		lf, Hurley

Score—Oregon State 33, Idaho 31. Goals from floor—Fagans 5, Lewis 3, Merrill 2, Davis, Pease for Oregon State; Barrett 5, Grenier 4, Lacy 2, Hurley for Idaho. Goals from foul—Lewis 4, Fagans 2, Davis 2, Merrill for Oregon State; Lacy 2, Barrett, Hurley, Grenier, Wicks, Herman for Idaho. Referee—Emil Pilluso, Portland. Umpire—Scott Milligan, Portland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 16—University of Southern California's basketball varsity gained an early lead here last night and successfully staved off a second-half Indian rally, defeating Stanford University 35 to 28.

Stanford and the Trojans each entered the contest—their first meeting of the 1932 season—undefeated, and last night's victory gave the Los Angeles five undisputed leadership of the southern division of the Conference, Jerome J. Nemer '33, forward, was the individual star for the Trojans, amassing 16 points. He divided scoring honors with Emile A. LaCombe '33, Indian forward, who also hooped 16 points. The summary:

SO. CALIFORNIA		STANFORD
Gardner, Erskine, lf		rg, Baker, Edelen, Ted Nemer, Frank, rf
Cappa, Anderson, lg		rf, LaCombe, Meade
Bescos, rg		lf, Cosgrave, Cordry

Score—Southern California 35, Stanford 28. Goals from floor—Nemer 7, Gardner 3, Erskine 2, Pierce, Bescos for Southern California; LaCombe 8, Baker, Hancock, Edelen, Cordry for Stanford. Goals from foul—Gardner 2, Pierce 2, Nemer 2, Cappa for Southern California; LaCombe 4, Hancock, Rintala, Edelen, Cordry for Stanford. Referee—Ned Kay. Umpire—W. K. Dunn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16—University of California opened its basketball series against the University of California at Los Angeles varsity with a 29-to-18 victory last night. The game, played in the Olympic Auditorium, was witnessed by only 2500 people.

The California Bears, led by the inspired play of J. J. Kintana '32, right forward, forged ahead in the early minutes of the game, and although the U. C. L. A. Bruins trailed by only three points at the half, there was never any question about the outcome of the contest. California's players took advantage of their superior height and reach, usually succeeding in getting the tip-off, and kept the ball away from the smaller Bruins through most of the game. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Seifert, Eifert, lf		rg, Wellendorf, Lemaks, Roberts
Kintana, Murdock, rf		lg, Scost, Brotemarkle
Read, c		c, Binkley, Maxwell, Ross
Ohashi, Crowley, lg		rf, Linthicum, Berry
Vendt, Coughlan, rg		lf, Piper, Church

Score—University of California 29, University of California at Los Angeles 18. Goals from floor—Kintana 6, Read 4, Seifert 2, Vendt for California; Linthicum 2, Piper 2, Maxwell 2, Scost, Ross for California at Los Angeles. Goals from foul—Seifert, Kintana, Read for California; Maxwell, Scost for California at Los Angeles. Referee—T. R. Cox. Umpire—J. B. Stewart.

PRINCE TURNS RUGBY FAN

SWANSEA, Eng., Jan. 16 (AP)—The Prince of Wales turned football fan today to watch Wales defeat England at Rugby, 13 to 5. All the points were scored in the second half. The Prince traveled down by train from London with a huge throng, and chatted with the captains and players of the two teams for a few minutes before the match.

TITLE SKATING POSTPONED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—The Massachusetts speed skating championships, scheduled here for today, yesterday were postponed until Jan. 30 because of lack of ice.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Cincinnati R. C. 24, Yale 10½.

Northwestern Claims A New World Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 16

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S freestyle quartet claimed a new world's swimming record for the 160-yard relay in a race with the Detroit Yacht Club team at Patten Gymnasium last night. The combination was timed in 1m. 11.8s. which shaves 1 4-5s. from the 60-foot pool standard set by University of Michigan.

The record makers were A. R. Highland '34, P. Van C. Troup '33, M. F. Wilcox '34, and Capt. W. M. Wilson '32.

The Wildcats defeated the visitors, 51 to 24, in a schedule of eight events.

CRESCENT A. C. WINS ITS SIXTH MATCH

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

GROUP 1

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	6	0	24	4	1.000
Harvard Club	4	2	20	10	.667
Princeton Club	3	3	22	13	.629
City A. C.	3	3	18	14	.563
Park Ave. Squash C.	2	3	13	17	.433
Yale Club	2	3	11	18	.379
Columbia Uni. Club	2	3	11	18	.379
Fraternity Sq. T. C.	0	6	9	24	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — Crescent Athletic Club, composed mostly of the team which won the Class C championship last year, practically cinched the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, yesterday, when the sixth round was played, by defeating Harvard Club, on the winners courts, 6 to 2. Harvard Club was only one round behind the unbeaten leaders before the play, but now is grouped with several other teams having two defeats each.

While there are still three rounds to play, the leaders have a bye, and none of the other teams can pass them. The other teams which can tie the New Moon outfit are Princeton Club and City Athletic Club, both of which have been defeated by Crescent Athletic Club, and Park Avenue Squash Club, which meets it next week. Each of them has three rounds to play, and must win all, while Crescent need win only one more.

Both City Athletic Club and Park Avenue Squash Club kept themselves in the race by winning their matches yesterday. City Athletic Club swamped the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the tailender, on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1, and Park Avenue Squash Club defeated Yale Club, 4 to 3. The other winner in the round was Columbia University Club, which defeated New York Athletic Club, 4 to 3, on the courts of the latter. The summaries:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 17—15, 15—12.
C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated T. H. Henrickson, Crescent, 4—15, 17—15, 15—9.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—3, 15—7.
Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard, 15—6, 15—10.
E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 15—8, 13—15, 17—15.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated J. H. Murphy, Harvard, 16—15, 15—7, 15—7.
C. F. Adams, Crescent, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, 14—14, 15—7, 15—4.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated S. R. Samuels, City, 7—15, 17—15, 15—17.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, 15—11, 15—12.
H. A. Meyer, City, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—13, 15—4, 15—11.
T. A. Backer, City, defeated Harold Stearns, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—17.
M. H. Fischer Jr., City, defeated Leonard Shumway, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—5.
Milton Cohn, City, defeated Sanford Treat, Fraternity, 5—15, 17—15, 15—9.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 3

H. V. Brodil, Park Avenue, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale, 15—8, 15—10.
C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—4, 15—6.
W. W. Stokes, Yale, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 7—15, 15—8, 18—17.
Prescott Evarts, Yale, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 17—15, 15—12.
H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated A. C. Lanier, Yale, 15—7, 15—8.
A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated W. D. Rose, Yale, 15—4, 15—6.
F. Wriedich, Yale, defeated Carlos Lane, Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—13.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, NEW YORK A. C. 3

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia, 15—8, 15—2.
C. R. Inde, Columbia defeated Belton Tranter, New York, 15—12, 15—8.
W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 9—15, 15—11, 17—14.
J. P. Leo, New York, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia 10—15, 15—10, 15—10.
N. N. Alexander, Columbia, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 12—15, 15—12.
W. Ehas, Columbia, defeated R. A. Leyendecker, New York, 15—11, 15—17.
P. L. Blake, New York, defeated V. De C. Lynn, Columbia, 15—3, 15—12.

INGWERSEN TO SIGN AS COACH

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 16 (AP)—Burton A. Ingwersen, recently resigned as head football coach at the University of Iowa, said early today that following completion of minor details he would sign a contract for a coaching position at Louisiana State University. He said he had wired Capt. Lawrence M. "Biff" Jones, former United States Military Academy coach, who goes to Louisiana State this year, probably as head coach, to make final arrangements regarding his contract. He added that he had reached an agreement with the university regarding most of the terms of the document, but had not received word confirming his appointment.

SWEDISH ATHLETES LAND

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Sixteen Swedish athletes, comprising with the three already here the Swedish winter Olympics team, arrived here yesterday in the Drottningholm en route to Lake Placid. They planned to leave immediately for the Olympic Games site. Yesterday's delegation was headed by Count Clarence von Rosen, Swedish Olympic committee representative; Sven Eriksson, Swedish ski champion; Gillis Grafstrom, figure skater, who has won three Olympic championships, and Gustav Jonsson, ski runner, who was second in the 50-kilometer race at the 1928 Olympics.

HOPPE REGAINS LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Willie Hoppe regained the lead in the 18.2 balkline division of his against combined balkline-cushion billiard title with Welker Cochran last night. Winning the fifth block, 200 to 41 in eight innings, Hoppe boosted his grand total in balkline to 1097 compared to 933 for Cochran. Hoppe ran out the block with an unfinished cluster of 150. Cochran's best run was 52. Cochran won at three-cushion billiards 15 to 13 in 19 innings. Each had a high run of three. Cochran leads in this division 86 to 86.

A. A. CLUB OWNERS MEET JAN. 20

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association announced today called a meeting of club owners for Chicago, Jan. 20, to adopt a schedule and consider using airplanes and buses as transportation for the 1932 season.

Providence Adds To Standing Lead

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	10	3	3	57	41	23
Boston	9	2	3	56	33	20
Philadelphia	8	3	7	37	34	19
Bronx	7	4	6	40	37	18
New Haven	3	3	9	41	58	12
Springfield	6	2	11	38	56	14

RESULT JAN. 15

Providence 4, Bronx 3, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The Providence Reds increased their lead in the Canadian - American Hockey League last night by winning an overtime game from the Bronx Tigers at the Coliseum, 4 to 3, and now lead the Bruin Cubs by three points.

The first goal came early in the second period, Carson shooting on Cormier's pass, but near the end, Massecar took a pass from Regan to tie. The third period furnished two goals to each, but Gizzy Hart, who had been playing fine hockey all evening, slipped down alone and scored the winning goal early in the overtime. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BRONX
Hart, Harrington, Taylor, lw		
rw, Asmundson, Picketts, Jenkins, Boucher		
Gaudreault, Connor, Murray, c		
c, Croverdor, Pottinger, Chouinard, Boucher		
Cormier, Giroux, rw		
lw, Massecar, Sheppard, Chouinard		
Vail, Desmarais, Carson, ld		
rd, Regan, Pringle		
Carson, Lecleur, rd.ld, Bourgeault, Pringle		
Beveridge, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Providence 4, Bronx 3. Goals—Carson, Cormier, Harrington, Hart for Providence; Asmundson 2, Massecar for Bronx. Assists—Cormier, Giroux for Providence; Regan 2, Chouinard for Bronx. Referees—A. C. Jacobs and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

OREGON STATE GIVES 24 FOOTBALL LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Twenty-four Oregon State College football players have been awarded major letters and sweaters by the athletic board of control for the required participation in the Conference schedule. Of this number five have earned their monogram for the third time and eight for the second time.

The three-stripe sweaters go to Kenneth Hammer '32, center; Jack Cox '32, guard; William Byington '33, tackle; Harry Kent '32, tackle, and Floyd Root '32, end.

The two-letter men are Harold Moe '33, halfback; Frank Little '33, fullback; Keith Davis '33, end; Gilbert Bergerson '33, guard; A. G. Miller '33, tackle; Arthur Ramponi '33, quarterback; R. P. Rust '33, halfback, and Loren Tuttle '33, guard.

Those receiving their first award are Everett Davis '34, end; John Biancone '34, quarterback; Thomas Ward '33, quarterback; Harold Joslin '34, halfback; Adolph Schwammel '34, tackle; Harold Hylton '33, tackle; Pierre Bowman '33, halfback; Wayne Harn '33, tackle; Theodore Herman '33, fullback, and Barney Carlson '32, guard.

KANSAS GETS BACK INTO 'BIG SIX' RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 16—Overcoming the Kansas State lead here last night on a basket by Capt. L. E. Page '32 after 17 minutes had been played, the University of Kansas Jayhawkers held a slight advantage over their traditional rivals throughout the remainder of the contest to win a "Big Six" Conference game, 27 to 26.

KANSAS		KANSAS AGGIES
O'Leary, lf		rg, Auker
Harrington, rf		lg, Boyd
Johnson, Bausch, c		c, Skradski
Page, lg		rf, Graham, Brockway
Vanek, rg		lf, Breen, Dalton

Score—Kansas 27, Kansas State 26. Goals from floor—O'Leary 4, Harrington, Johnson for Kansas; Skradski 6, Boyd 2, Graham, Auker, Brockway for Kansas State. Goals from foul—O'Leary 5, Harrington 3, Johnson for Kansas; Skradski, Boyd, Auker, Brockway for Kansas State. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE Bruins face Canadiens at Montreal tonight the weakest, through the loss of regulars, that a Boston team has been in years, with Harry Oliver, Eddie Shore, Cooney Weiland and now Tiny Thompson out. Thompson was sent home from Montreal when it was found that he would be unable to play and Percy Jackson, spare Cub goalie, has been called upon to defend the Bruin net in the Forum.

Carl Voss, a native of Chelsea, Mass., who captains and plays center for Buffalo Bisons of the International Hockey League, continues as scoring leader of that organization, with eight goals and 11 assists. Voss is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and was a prominent hockey and football star there. He has been mentioned several times as a prospect for Toronto Maple Leafs, although it is believed that he would prefer to play for some other N. H. L. club.

If, and it appears that he will, Eddie Powers leaves Boston, the local section may lose a chance to sign the greatest lacrosse coach in Canada to handle a prospective box-lacrosse team here next summer. Powers, it is understood, held himself obligated to Boston in this matter as long as he coached hockey here, but that obligation ceases if he journeys to Detroit, and rumors have it that he will handle a Toronto lacrosse team.

Without any knowledge that he might be transferred to some other city, about two weeks ago a band of loyal Bruin Cub rooters, many of them holdovers from the Tigers, presented Powers with an expensive gold wrist watch as a token of their esteem for him. Managers are seldom remembered by fans like that unless they have just won a championship.

Paddy Byrne, former Kansas City goalie in the American Hockey League, is understood to be appearing next in the Chicago Shamrock nets. Byrne tried to get into the N. H. L. this season, but having played with the American League, he was barred, and then he signed with the Eastern Canada Hockey League, probably expecting to get into the N. H. L. for next season, but now he is headed back for the American League.

One reason why Montreal Maroons are down in last place in their division is their inability to show up well while on the road, having scored only one point away from home this season. Detroit Falcons, last-place club in the American division, is experiencing similar difficulty, having scored only three points on the road this season.

GENEWICH REINSTATED

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Joe Genewich, right-handed pitcher of the New York Giants, who was placed on the ineligible list after refusing to report last year, has been reinstated by Commissioner K. M. Landis, Giant officials reported. J. J. Tierney, secretary of the Giants, said Genewich was ready to rejoin the club and would be offered a contract.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

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SPORTS RUSSIAN

IMPRESSIONS OF SPORTING RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

"YOU do not tell the truth about wages in Russia unless you tell people of the recreational facilities for the workers." This remark was made to a somewhat bewildered English professor of economics, who was trying to connect up the problem of an insulated currency with the real cost of living. The remark certainly seemed justified, for the parks of recreation and culture are, to the visitor, a very remarkable sight. Take, for instance, the great institution just outside Moscow, where, apparently, several miles of space are given up to every kind of athletic activity. Here men and women are running and jumping, over there can be seen a squad of young men being drilled and instructed in gymnastic exercises by a young woman.

"You will not find any use for such a bourgeois thing as a lawn tennis racquet in Russia," the writer was told before he sailed from England. Well, that remark seemed to be belied by the sight, in Moscow, of rows and rows of people playing the most international of all games. True, they were not playing very good tennis, but it was tennis . . . and, after all, one has to make a beginning some time. In Moscow, as a matter of fact, there are now 300 courts. Add to these 500 football clubs, instead of the half-dozen which existed in prewar days, and some idea is gained of the way sports are organized by the Soviet authorities.

Let us take a glimpse of the scenes at half-time in a soccer football match, played not far from the center of Moscow. The great Stadium is packed. Every one of the 80,000 places is occupied, and there is no room for the disappointed "fans" waiting outside the gates. A band plays martial tunes, while a number of bicycle races take place. The crowd, it may be noticed, is not taking a particularly pronounced interest in this "curtain raiser" to the second period of play. A hum of conversation and debate—the real football crowd noise—fills the air and almost drowns the voice of the loudspeakers which announce the cycling results. Then, suddenly, there comes attention, for the two football teams of Moscow and Leningrad have reëntered the field. Moscow is leading by a goal to nothing.

The kick off! Excitement mounts as the play proceeds. Leningrad presses and just fails to score. A roar goes up to the sky—just such a shout as you might hear at Highbury, London, when The Arsenal is attacking hotly. Yonder is a group of Englishmen, members of a Coöperative delegation, working men from Britain. They take sides, as every good soccer enthusiast will do. Some "root" for Leningrad, some for Moscow. One is trying to explain to a Russian lady the intricacies of the "offside" rule. They are set in a cosmopolitan crowd which, if facial distinction be any guide, has come from East as

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JAN. 18-24

MONDAY, JAN. 18

Listen for: Salsedo Harp Ensemble, septet directed by Carlos Salsedo, noted player-teacher, in the Library of Congress Musicale. Uncle Ezra's only sponsored program, at 2 over CBS; Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country," starring Walter Connolly, in Stoonyland period, WEAF, 8; Florida program in "Parade of the States," featuring Countess Albani, WEAF, 8:30; "Piccadilly Circus," music and sketches from English musical comedies, WJZ, 9:30; new National Radio Forum series on NBC using the interview method, WEAF, 10; second anniversary program of Guy Lombardo, featuring review of tunes he has made popular, CBS, 10; Columbia Symphony Orchestra under direction of Howard Barlow, now on schedule of five nights a week; Toscha Seidel, violinist, soloist on Mondays and Wednesdays, CBS, Mon. to Fri., 11:15.

8-8:30—Seconyland Sketch. "The Man Without a Country." NBC—WEAF to WREN.
8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Yales of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Florida." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Piccadilly Circus." Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon. to Fri., Toscha Seidel, violinist, Mon. and Wed. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19

Recommended for tonight: ballads in the "Musical Magazine" and "Fuller Man" periods, WEAF, 8 and 9:30; "The Dress Rehearsal," sketch in the Household period which has gone dramatic, WJZ, 9; third Edgar Wallace story on CBS, 9:30; classical favorites in Rosario Bourdon's period at 9:30; reading of Poe's poem, "The Raven," with musical background, WJZ, 10:15; new Irving Berlin waltz especially written for CBS radio program at 10:30.

8-8:30—Veters' Service. "World Finance in 1932." NBC—WJZ Chain.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Musical Album. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Sketch, "The Dress Rehearsal." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—Poe's "The Raven." Reading and music. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20

The Eastman School Symphony Orchestra of student musicians plays "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan," an unpublished work for full orchestra by Charles T. Griffes, American composer. This work is constructed from Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" and is heard with Mozart's "Serenade for Strings" in the 4:30 period over WJZ.

John Philip Sousa, who has composed many complimentary marches, comes through again with another one this time, the "Century of Progress" march, dedicated to the coming Chicago exposition of 1933, with which he will open his regular 8:30 program tonight.

8-8:30—"Big Time." Sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Mellow Clarions. Trio; organ; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. "The Mikado." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—David Guion and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21

The Maxwell House Ensemble reminiscing plays "When Day Is Done," "Dinah" and "Love Nest" at 9:30 this evening on the WJZ chain. Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man, in "The Man in the Front Row" period, tells some new stories about Mr. Calvin Coolidge, "Big Bill" Egan, station master of Pennsylvania Station, and Walter Blumenthal, bibliophile, or collector of rare books, at 10 o'clock over CBS.

8-9—Eddy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Tin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-9—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor. Sorey Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
9:30-10—Maxwell House Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22

"Buddy" Rogers, former movie star, makes his début as a radio performer this evening at 8 o'clock in the Nestle period. These musical talents of his which were featured in several pictures will stand him in good stead. If he "clicks" with the radio audience we may expect another Crosby, Vallée or Columbo.

A program six years old will go on the air at 9 tonight when Harry Reser's Clicquot Club Eskimos, the oldest continuous sponsored network broadcasting orchestra, play their original program which went on the air Dec. 3, 1926. The radio audience then consisted largely of headphone listeners and those who had graduated to home-built sets and loudspeakers. Graham McNamee, the program's original announcer, will discuss old times with Mr. Reser.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Charles "Buddy" Rogers, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—Dixie Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time," news sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel; "Street Singer"; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Cliquot Club Eskimos. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Lee Bateman's Orchestra. Helen Gahagan, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. NBC-WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—NBC Artists Service Program. Mme. Juliette Lippe, soprano. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
9:30-10—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Cafe Budapest." Gypsy music. CBS.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23

Lily Pons makes her radio début in opera this afternoon at 3:15 over the WEAF chain when she is heard in the rôle of "Rosina" in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." Two years ago Miss Pons made her American début in "Lucia," and one month later sang the rôle in which she will be heard this afternoon.

The Columbia Public Affairs Institute, a program inaugurated last week, will conclude this evening at 10 o'clock over CBS with the ceremonies inaugurating Mr. Bascomb N. Timmons, Washington newspaper man, as president of the National Press Club, which extends "courtesy to Washington." The Columbia Public Affairs Institute," Mr. William S. Paley, president of CBS, says, "will seek, as a specialty, to choose the timely moment as all occasions."

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Nestle Orchestra. Charles "Buddy" Rogers, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Musical Program. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—Vitalis Program. Soloist; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—Ipana Troubadours. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
11-11:30—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, JAN. 24

Today's high spots: the three Scandinavian Premiers each speaking in turn from his capital in a special 45-minute program over Columbia at 12 noon; Act III of Wagner's "Siegfried" in English, NBC Symphonic Hour, WJZ, 1:15; Gregor Piatigorsky, Russian cellist, in Schumann's "Concerto for Violoncelle in A Minor," with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, conducted by Bruno Walter, in a program that includes the first broadcast performance of Serge Prokofieff's symphonic suite, "The Prodigal Son" and Tchaikovsky's "Fifth Symphony," CBS at 3; Duscolina Giannini, soprano, in the Home Circle period, WEAF, 8:30; Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" in the Roxy Theater Orchestra program, CBS, 9; Chopin group by Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, CBS, 10:30; return of Seth Parker to his Jonesport neighbors, WEAF, 10:45.

12-12:45—International Broadcast from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2:45-3—Vagabs De Leath, contralto. Piano duo. CBS to KMOX.
3-3:30—Artkur Fryer's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
3:30-4—Chicago Civic Opera Company. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
3:30-4—"The First Nighter" Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
4-4:30—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
4:30-5—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.
5-5:30—"Russian Folk." Sketch. CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—General Electric Twilight Program. Dusolina Giannini, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
6:30-7—"Faro the Open Glass." Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—Kuhlmeff's Orchestra. Eddie Cantor. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—Fisk University Jubilee Singers. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-9—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Adventuring with Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Balsh Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist. CBS transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-568m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittel's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, E. V. Shepard.
6:15 RKO Boston Program.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 Chevrolet Musical Chronicles.
8:00 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Oschestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
5:15 "America at Work," Robert P. Lamont.
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Principato Hawaiians.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, Baritone.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter"; "Contraband."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review news.
11:25 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptiaan Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "The Melody Mart."
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Own Night.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Dedication ceremonies new Olympics Arena, Lake Placid, N. Y.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Hockey report: Frank Ryan.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Oberlin College program.
1:00 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Biltmore orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
7:00 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 Joe Solomon's orchestra.
9:30 Organ; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; talk, Arthur M. Hyde.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's orchestra; baritone.
10:45 Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Don Redman's orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Lakin Stetson's orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (826kc-363m)

8:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Trio.
8:45 Nina Marie Express program.
9:00 Clancy's Irish Minstrels.
9:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24

WEEI, Boston (500kc-568m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtley Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 De Marco Girls.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Steiner Quartet.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 Richard Crook, tenor.
6:30 NBC, Our American schools.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Gandee talk; news flashes.
8:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Nights of Enchantment."
10:30 Marjorie Peabody, violinist.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

12:30 p. m.—Merry Fred's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Talk, Congress and the General Welfare.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
3:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; soloist.
4:00 Unitarian Hour.
5:30 Violin ensemble.
6:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
6:15 Finale.

CITIZENS TO SUPPORT FIGHT ON GANG RULE

Citizens of Boston propose to hold a meeting at the Old South Meeting House next Thursday to give law enforcement agencies their wholehearted support and encouragement in stamping out racketeering, gangsterism and violations of the prohibition statute. The meeting will be held from noon to 1 p. m., with Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University presiding.

Criticisms directed at Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, for his "raids on speakeasies on New Year's Eve" influenced business men and educators to answer in terms which they declared would encourage and hearten the "whole law enforcement body." The meeting is sponsored by the Prohibition Loyalty League. Many prominent business men will speak.

NEWSPAPER RULED A NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—That newspapers are a necessity and not a luxury was decided in a local alimony court. The court commissioner held that while the alimony payments were "for necessities only," newspapers were included as necessities for people interested in public affairs and declined to reduce the payments.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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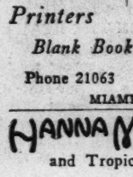

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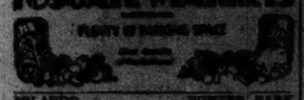

ORLANDO WINTER PARK

Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners

Orlando Laundries, Inc.

Operating
Hill Laundry Co.—Orange Laundry Co.
Colonial Cleaners
Bill Fleming 6365-3866
Orange Phones 4120-3312; Winter Park 413

FLORIDA

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CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY

General Insurance

MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Capt. Billy's

Lido Baths, Ocean Blvd.

PALM BEACH, FLA.

Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Sea Food Dinner Our Specialty
Patio for Bathers Open 7 A. M. until 2 A. M.

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In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach

—The Only

Complete Fashion Store

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Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

ANTHONY'S Inc.

310-312 CLEMATIS Dial 3-3121
Established 1896

Fine Quality Wearing Apparel

For Men, Women and Children

"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

Hutson Bros.

MEN'S WEAR

CLAUDE C. HUTSON
333 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

CONSTANT SERVICE

B. D. COLE

Engineering Service Department

Phone 2-3133
GUARANTY BUILDING

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320 FIRST ST. Phone 6415

R. J. Kishpaugh, Owner

LADIES' HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
NOVELTIES

The Little Bit Shop

PAULINE ABRAMS
335½ CLEMATIS ST., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

The LOG-CABIN

325 DATURA STREET
FRIED CHICKEN AND WAFFLES
Southern Foods Carefully Prepared
LUNCHEON *DINNER*

The TOGGERY SHOP

"Correct Apparel for Women and Children"

705 LAKE AVENUE
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA

Dorothy-Denny

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Lingerie Hosiery Pajamas
5-6 Post Office Arcade. Phone 2-1727
West Palm Beach, Florida

Southland Bread

Made by J. H. ROGERS

3411 So. Dixie
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Phone 2-2309

Palate Appeal

Worthmor Ice Cream

SOUTH DIXIE HIGHWAY
FLAMINGO SECTION

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Bay View Cleaners and Laundry

SARASOTA, FLORIDA
2269—PHONES—7185

The Bank of Sarasota

Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

ST. PETERSBURG

Dial 7626

LOWREY'S

Boys' and Girls' Shop

If it is a Boy or Girl we clothe them.

346 CENTRAL AVE.
St. Petersburg, Florida

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Sheet Metal Works

FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 6902

Ernest Maas Inc.

721 Tampa Street

L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS CHUB AVRI LAIR HARD

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY

PHONE 4567

"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

MAAS

The Haberdasher, Inc.

Outfitters for Men and Boys

705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Chandler's Corset Shop

Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes Girdles, Hosiery

10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.

Everything to Wear for MEN AND BOYS

808 FRANKLIN ST. 805 TWIGGS

WINTER HAVEN

When in *Florida*—come to WINTER HAVEN and visit GRAY'S

The Store of Distinctive Women's Wear

WINTER PARK

RESTFUL ROOMS FOR FLORIDA TOURISTS
at Live Oaks Manor

Between Lake Maitland and Lake Lily

Reasonable Rates. Delicious Meals can be obtained at our Little Grey House Tea Room.

CAROLINE M. CASWELL
Maitland, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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Telephone Cherokee 2089
10 Sheridan Drive, Apt. 9
8-12 A. M, Daily

Crawford's

YOUR CHOICE of the best COSMETICS

Peachtree-Forsyth & Carnegie Way
We Deliver Phone Walnut 2760

Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry

"Leaves the Dirt"

Independent—Progressive—Competitive

Your pleasure in wearing our hats will be added to our enjoyment in modeling them adaptable to your individuality—

Also Remodeling

Tipp's Millinery Studio

"Home of Artistic Creating"
218-219 NORRIS BUILDING

LAUNDRY May's DYEING

CRY CLEANING

Elmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

"CANADA DRY"

A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving

Meger & Fuller

BEAUTY SHOP

All Lines of Beauty Culture

112½ Forsythe St. N. W.
Phone Wa. 1710

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY

Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance

in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at

FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.

406 E. Broughton St. Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"

RICHARDSON'S

FLORIST

Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop

16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.

Expert Shoe Repairing

All Work Guaranteed

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Everything Electrical

BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.

120 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.

Furniture—Carpets Draperies—Radio

G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

LYKES SERVICE, Inc.

Complete Auto Service

FIRESTONE TIRES—QUAKER STATE OIL
ATLANTIC GAS
WASHING GREASING STORAGE

Cox Ave., 35 Market, Hilliard and Lexington
ALWAYS OPEN

COAL

Carolina Coal & Ice Co.

66 Patton Avenue Phone 150

Abbott-Knight

Dry Cleaning

Mountain City Laundry

A Complete Cleaning Service

307-319 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.

Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables

HIGH CLASS COAL

Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry

Incorporated

Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning

A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191

Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0833

Charles W. Christian Co.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous

Crystal Restaurant

Twenty Years on the Square

The Home is the Only Competitor

545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FLATS TO LET

BERLIN—Well-furnished flat, 4 rooms, to let, also divided, or would take paying guests. FRL. EMMI DIERCKS, Berlin NW, Cuxhavenerstr. 11, Germany.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

BERLIN—House administration, property management, auditor, taxation, Otto WEYDLING, Berlin SW 61, Lieberfelderstr. 20. Tel. Bergmann 9444.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A.; A.M.I.Ae.E.),
Chartered Patent Agents,
29, Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND,
British & Foreign Patents, Trade Marks & Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—French family desires 4 paying guest; comfortable home with garden. MME. VIRGONA, 6 rue de la Source (16ème).

ITALY, Florence, Bacchi, 3 Via della Scala—Quiet home with Italian family; advantage of speaking the language; moderate price.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Young man, 25, single, skilled locksmith & electrician, seeks work of any kind; Christian Scientists preferred. HEINZ KOHLING, Hamm i.W., Bahnhofsweg 4 pt.—

Junger Mann, ledig, gelernter Schlosser u. Elektriker sucht Arbeit irgendwelcher Art.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—Lady would like position as housekeeper to lady or gentleman in business; capable. MISS PULLING, Flat 2, 39 Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton. Tel. XB833.

NORLAND NURSE (Trained Children's Nursery Nurse)—Gentlewoman desires post with young baby; Christian Scientists preferred; long references. N. E. W., 23, Woodlandvale Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.

WELL-RECOMMENDED children's nurse, also infants, seeks suitable post; has been abroad. Box 84, The Christian Science Monitor, U.d. Linden 80A, Berlin, Germany.

REAL ESTATE

NEW ZEALAND, CHRISTCHURCH.—For sale, Jubilee Ave., NORTH NEW BRIGHTON, beautiful high, sunny SECTION; reasonable offer wanted. Apply OWNER, 243 FitzGerald Ave., Christchurch.

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings. TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7, I. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—TO LET, beautiful furnished and unfurnished apartments facing sea, with garden; 62, Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansions. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Av. des Beaumettes, Nice.

EUROPE

FRANCE

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau

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1 Avenue de l'Opéra

Smartest Hats in Paris

for the price from 200 frs. up

Marcelline

NEVIL'S

Smart Hats

28, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Tel. Provence 23-66

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

FREISTAAT DANZIG

DANZIG

ART DEALERS
Louis Schröder
Bilder-Einrahmungen
Original-Alte und Moderne
Einrahmungen
Gr. Scharmachergasse 2. Tel. 28028

ELECTRICIANS
Arno Bielefeldt
Elektro-Fachgeschäft
Danzig - Zoppot Markt 2

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau

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Unter den Linden 59A

The leading firms for **Corsets and Underwear**

Neumann Lewandowski Obersky

about 90 shops all over Berlin

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und
SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

BOOKSELLERS—BUCHHANDLUNG
Literature on all branches of learning

J. M. SPAETH

Berlin C 2, König Str. 23 & N. 56, Dansiger Str. 68, Gegr. 1834
Tel. E 2 Kupfergraben 1097-1098

BERUFSBEKLEIDUNGS- u. WÄSCHEATELIER
W, Würzburgerstr. 21 Tel. B 4 Bavaria 4978
Table, bed and personal linen in stock or made to measure. Nurses' Uniforms. Stockings.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

M. NEUKAMM
S. O. Skalitzer Strasse 117 v. III
Anfertigung von Damen- u. Herrenkleidung nach Maß

FURNITURE MÖBEL
SCHLAFZIMMER
Herren-u. Speisezimmer
WILLI KLUG
O 34, Warschauerstr. 13, Fabrikgebäude pt.
Tel. E 8 Andreas 4000

Hotel Münchener Hof

Anhalter Station Stresemann Str 93
2 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

PENSION
POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. Running water. Private baths.

DRESDEN

PROVISIONS
F. NEUBERT
Kamenzer Str. 36 - Ecke Sebnitzer Str.
MILCH, MOLKEREIPRODUKTE
Lebensmittel

FRANKFURT a/M

ELEGANT FURS
B. & R. PACHANY
Bethmann Str. 46
Werkstätten für elegante Pelzbekleidung

HOSIERY
Bertha Schmidt
Stift-Strasse 4
Spezialgeschäft für Handschuhe Strümpfe
Herren-Wäsche, Krawatten etc.

HAMBURG

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FEATHER BEDS BED LINEN
CURTAINS UNDERWEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B. 4 Steinthor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

HANNOVER

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 36437
KLEIDERSTOFFE
BETTEN WÄSCHE
UNTERZEUGE STRUMPFE

LADIES' DRESSMAKERS
DAMENSCHNEIDEREI ECKE
Maschstrasse 12A I Tel. 84914 (Nebenstelle)
MASSATELIER für DAMENKLEIDUNG in elegantester und einfachster Ausführung

MÜNCHEN

HAIRDRESSERS
Damen und Herrenfriseur
Dauerwellen. Transformationen. Parfümerien
Frans Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9 Tel. 22923

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Architect-Contractor
Assessor's Bedrijf
MARQUISES
H. J. BAARSLAG, JR.
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 712439

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau

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11 Via Magenta

EMILIA BOSSI
DRESSES, MANTLES, HATS
Tel. 20-573 2 Via Rondinelli

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

TORBJ. FLUGSTAD
Assensgaten 14, Oslo
GLASS, CROCKERY, KITCHENWARE, STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone 72367 Delivery

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgatan 24
BOOKS—STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans

REGERINGSGATAN 4
Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electro Plate, etc.
Depot and Sole Sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

J. F. BROMS & SON
Established 1843
19 NORRLANDSGATAN
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

FANCY GROCERIES: CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS, etc.

PERSSONS YARNS

Karlbergsvägen 10
STUREGATAN 4, STOCKHOLM

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
BAKER OF QUALITY
Exhibition Prize Winner
NYBROGATAN 69
FLEMINGATAN 15

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRY and IRONING
Gentlemen's Laundry a Speciality
11 Högbergsgatan Tel. Sö 31286
Mrs. Bertha Nordström
We fetch and deliver the laundry

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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BOLLWERK 15

The Leading Department Store of Berne

KAISER & CO. A. G. Berne

Marktgasse—Amthausgasse

SPORTS ARTICLES

Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
7 BAHNHOFPLATZ 7
Postcheckkonto Bern 1461
SPECIALITY
Finest Specimens "Old Europe"
LARGE STOCK
BUYING, SELLING, VALUATION.

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
Graphische Anstalt
Printers
O. WEHRLIN, BERN
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. Ch. 46.38

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HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every Book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices.
Excellent Service Münzgraben

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
fountain pens, visiting cards

Dainty Fancy Work
Speciality Tapestry
M. SAGESSER
KORNHAUSPLATZ 7
FRIENE HANDARBEITEN

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

WATCHES, GOLD *and* SILVERWARE
Large assortment
Zigerli & Cie
Spitalgasse 14

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

KNIVES, FORKS & SPOONS
(Bestecke)
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
Berne 58 Kramgasse

SPLENDIDE
Confiserie Tea Room
Christoffelgasse
LIGHT TEA, LUNCHEON
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau

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16 rue du Mont Blanc

COAL — COKE — WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 RUE DU LEMAN
Telephone 22.763

LAUSANNE

Horticultural Establishment
FRS. JOYET
22 Avenue Dapples. Tel. 28202
Branch at the Station C. F. F. ..
Floral Work of All Kinds

MODES
Hats
Mme. Pfister-Matthey Doret
Rue Haldimand 7 First Floor
Tel. 26423

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ROBES & MANTEAUX
Moderate Prices
MRS. LINA BRUNNER
Alfred-Escherstrasse 9 Zürich 2

K. LIPS, *Coiffeur*
SIHLSTRASSE 33, Glockenhof
Tel. 36945
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Modern Service Moderate prices

Wool for Every Need
Needle Work
Instruction Given
E. FRICKER, Zurich 4
Badenerstrasse 131 Tel. 36528

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CALCUTTA

William Heath

A signature that carries the backing of
FIRST CLASS TAILORING
Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
PARK HOUSE 5 PARK STREET
CALCUTTA

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Footwear for All the Family

Every Pair Guaranteed —"Fair Wear or a Free Pair"
Shop at Our Stores:—
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Tel. 3772 C
Stiffman's Bldg.
Main Road Claremont
437 Albert Road Salt River

Foster, Stevenson & Co. Ltd.
BOX 882, CAPE TOWN

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Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality

Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay

ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

ROMNEYS
for
Serges—Suit Lengths—and all Tailoring Cloths
Fugi Silks a Speciality
Excellent Selection and Value
C/r. Castle & Burg Streets, Cape Town

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENT

Flederman's Auto-Electric Service Station
Car Electrical & Battery Engineers
40, Bree Street
Cen. 3356

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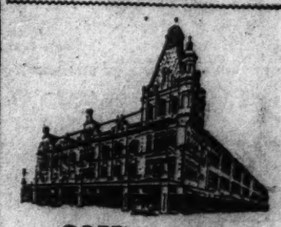
Tel. 6021, 6022 & 6029 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
36 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2309 Central

Atlas Printing Works
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 6054 CAPE TOWN Box 930

DURBAN



GREENACRE'S

HARVEY GREENACRE & CO., Ltd.
THE COMPLETE STORE
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
Branches at Ladysmith & Kokstad.

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 988

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

LOUDON BROS.

Grocers & General Dealers

48 Florida Road Tel. Cen. 3007

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Cards & Catalogues on Application
9 CASTLE ARCADE WEST STREET

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stanford Hill Road

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High Class Grocers & Provision Merchants
279 Florida Rd. Tels. Stam: 3897 & 3890

Try in the home:—
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad & Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip
ASK YOUR GROCERS
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 3673

COMBER-TANDY
Sports Goods and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Tennis Racquets and Repairs Our Specialty
435 West St. (Next Hendersons) Phone 868

EAST LONDON

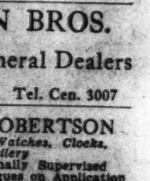
Jerrys

NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON

GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.



Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery
Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts
Kerk St., opp. Austerys
& Loveday St., opp. Tram Terminus

"HOUSE OF QUALITY"
"Made in sight by men in white"

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood—logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Buildings, Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. BOX 6037 PHONE JEPPE 383

Virginia Farm Dairy
For High Grade Milk
Phone Turf 377
Cooled & bottled on the farm.
S. DYER P. O. Turffontein

"A quiet place of Residence"
FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Garages.
Charlton Terrace Phone 00185 Central

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

TYNDRUM
9, JOEL ROAD, FACING NORTH
Double and single. Good table.
3 minutes' walk to tram.
Terms moderate. Phone Yeo. 6049

PIETERMARITZBURG

JOIN AND TRADE
with the
PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
DEPARTMENTS:
Groceries; Provisions; Confectionery; Boots and Shoes; Drapery; Gentlemen's Outfitting; Soft Furnishings; Hardware, etc.
Annual Sales over £27,000
Dividend on Purchases 5/- in the £
Illustrated booklet on application
Phone 2838 138, Church Street

SOWDENS

Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
SOLE AGENTS for GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2197

South African Bulbs and Seeds
Also Dahlias, Lilies, Sweet Peas, acclimatised.
Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Irises, etc.
Catalogue obtainable from Waverdale Seeds and Bulbs (de Mole and Kinch)
Private Bag, Maritzburg, Natal
Durban Agent: FLORETTE, 340 WEST ST.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Union of South Africa

PORT ELIZABETH

Delicious Bread & Cakes
WHYTE & CO.
Port Elizabeth

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent & Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

Eves — *Millinery and Gowns*
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2195

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CAFE MIGNON
All meals served. Under personal supervision of Mrs. E. M. S. STEYN.
Market Avenue Phone 00190

'AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

WHERE TO EAT? WHERE TO STAY?
THE GRAND
HINDLEY STREET
Garage Service Continuous South Australia. Tel. 864

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY—for SERVICE

Overells' Ltd
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley—BRISBANE

C. S. G.
Cash and Carry Stores
Edward Street, near Elizabeth Street
Queen Street, opposite Treasury Buildings
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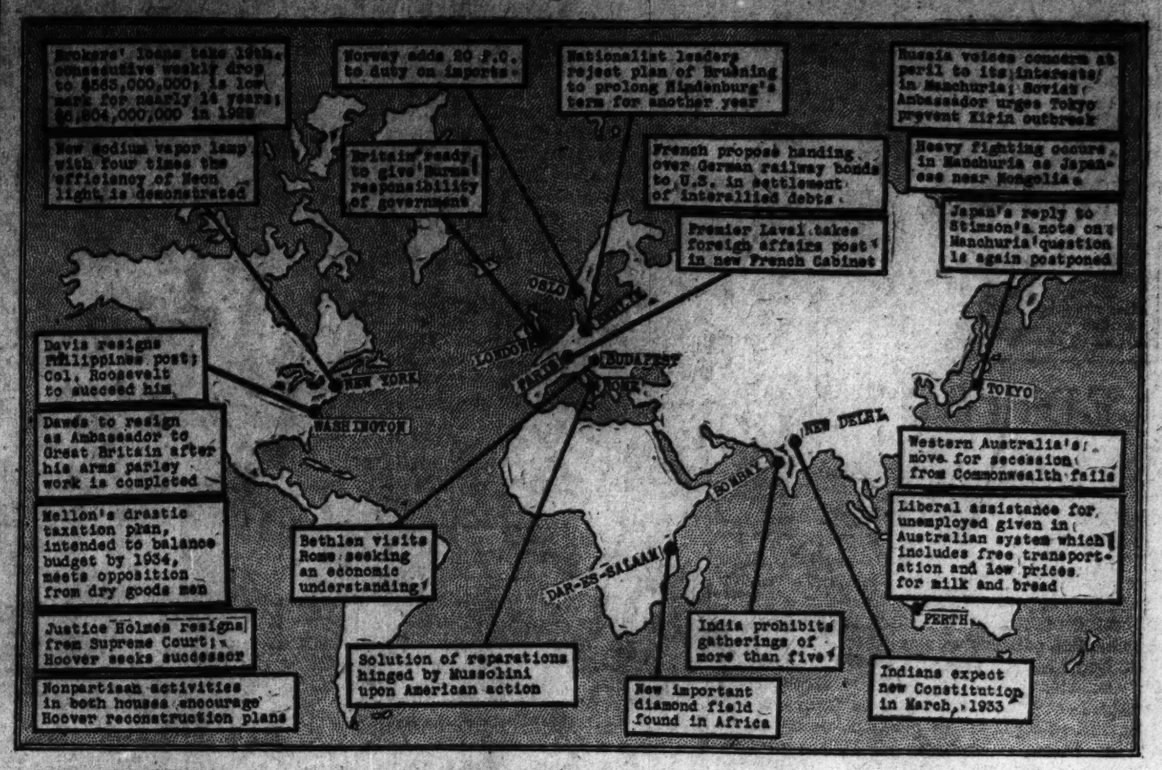
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Brokers' loans take 12th consecutive weekly drop to $565,000,000; is low mark for nearly 18 years; $6,804,000,000 in 1929
Norway adds 20 P.C. to duty on imports
Nationalist leaders reject plan of Bruening to prolong Hindenburg's term for another year
Russia voices concern at peril to its interests in Manchuria; Soviet Ambassador urges Tokyo prevent Kirin outbreak
New sodium vapor lamp with four times the efficiency of Neon light is demonstrated
Britain ready to give Baldwin responsibility of government
French propose handing over German railway bonds to U.S. in settlement of interallied debts
Premier Laval takes foreign affairs post in new French Cabinet
Heavy fighting occurs in Manchuria as Japanese near Mongolia
Japan's reply to Stimson's note on Manchuria question is again postponed
Davis resigns Philippines post; Col. Roosevelt to succeed him
Dawes to resign as Ambassador to Great Britain after his arms parley work is completed
Mellon's drastic taxation plan, intended to balance budget by 1934, meets opposition from dry goods men
Bethlen visits Rome seeking an economic understanding
Western Australia's move for secession from Commonwealth fails
Liberal assistance for unemployed given in Australian system which includes free transportation and low prices for milk and bread
Justice Holmes resigns from Supreme Court; Hoover seeks successor
Nonpartisan activities in both houses encourage Hoover reconstruction plans
Solution of reparations hinged by Mussolini upon American action
India prohibits gatherings of more than five
New important diamond field found in Africa
Indians expect new Constitution in March, 1933
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All Nature

Lyre Bird
(Menura superba)

Where: Australia, chiefly New South Wales, particularly abundant in the cedar brushes of the Liverpool ranges and the mountains of the Tumat country. Also found in parts of Queensland and Victoria.

Distinguishing features: Tail feathers of the male lyrate when spread—the two exterior feathers having a broad inner and a narrow outer web; the two middle pairs of feathers have no outer web and cross each other very near the base, diverging and bending around near the tip. The other 12 feathers are thinly furnished with barbs. All varieties have about the same bulk as a Ben pheasant; the color of the plumage being a sooty brown with a reddish tinge to the throat, chin, and some of the wing feathers and tail coverts.

This striking bird was first observed in 1798 and described as a "pheasant" by some of the early ornithologists, later as a "bird of paradise" by Vieillot. Not until 1875 was this bird really placed in its proper group with the scrub bird (another Australian form), the only other member. Both are perching birds of the group *Suboscines*.

The lyre bird is rarely seen in its native habitat being one of the shyest birds known. One may be surrounded by myriads of them distributed all through the woods uttering their loud and liquid notes or immitating crys of other animals and yet not see one. Natives are reported to observe them by tying the erect tail of a cock bird to their hats and crawling near them with just the tips of the feathers visible. Another way of attracting them is to whistle or make a noise of some sort. They are fast birds on the ground and will generally vanish by running rather than by flight.

The nest is a shelter of closely woven fibers and sticks patched with grass and moss, and lined with feathers. It is generally placed at the base of a rock or the foot of a tree, entrance and exit being gained by an opening at the side. Incubation of the single, large, purplish-gray egg takes place in July or August and requires about a month. Ornithologists believe this remarkable bird to be the sole survivor of an ancient race and in late years they have been making every effort to study it.

Did You Know That—

Ordinary gasoline will freeze at 173 degrees below zero Fahrenheit?

There are 18 feathers in a peacock's tail?

A Quotation for Today

THE waste of life lies in the love we have not given, the powers we have not used, the selfish prudence that will risk nothing, and which, shirking pain, misses happiness as well.
—MARY CHOLMONDELEY

In Lighter Vein

Keeping the Gold Standard

The reasons offered for Hollywood's going blonde are: First, to lighten the overhead. Second, a desire on the part of the stars to be fair to their public—*Boston Transcript.*

On Time

"I give Bob credit for getting me a nice engagement ring."

"Yes, and I understand that's what the jeweler did, too."

With Use

"I don't like these shoes," said a woman customer. "The soles are too thick."

"Is that the only objection?" asked the shopkeeper.

"Yes."

"Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can assure you that that objection will gradually wear away."
—*Tit-Bits.*

Next Question

"Tommie," said the teacher, "what is one-fifth of three-seventeenths?"

"I don't know exactly," replied Tommie, "but it isn't enough to worry about."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

A Substitute

"Have you a small rubber band you can let me have?"

"What do you want it for?"

"One of the tires on my Austin has given out."—*Pathfinder.*

That Hollow Sound

Dorothy had heard a missionary relate over the radio some of his experiences in Africa. Telling her father about it afterward, she said: "He told us that the poor heathen were often hungry, and when they beat on their tumtums it could be heard for miles."—*Boston Transcript.*

Worth Knowing

A FAMILY OF FIVE MAY RIDE FOR A NICKEL ON KANSAS CITY STREET CARS ON SUNDAY.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Gathered together (Mrs. M. H. F., who asks if this is correct English)—Were it not for the fact that "gather" is susceptible of several meanings, the addition of "together" would be more often regarded as superfluous. Few will deny that it plays a useful part in the following: "When he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together" (Matthew 2: 4). While the Bible is perhaps not to be cited as a flawless authority, it is illuminating to note by a concordance the numerous occasions these words supplement each other in the Scriptures.

Suffice it to say, there are times when the two words combine as an obvious redundancy, but there are also occasions when they clarify expression.

Sacrifice (Mrs. M. R.)—As a noun, preferably *sak'-rih-fise;* as a verb, preferably *sak'-rih-fize.* The word is derived from the Latin *sacer,* "holy," and *ficare,* "to make," the implication being that the giving up of self and material possessions is a purifying experience in the journey to holiness.

Precedent (Miss E. McA.)—As a noun this word is applied to "something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent action." In this use it is pronounced with accent on first syllable, *pres'-e-dent* (first *e* as in *get,* second as in descend, third clipped as in novel). The same pronunciation is followed when it is used as a verb, as, "the ruling precedented many others.'

The word is also used as an adjective in the sense of "preceding," as, "precedent decisions of the court." But as such it calls for accent on the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ent* (first *e* as in descend, *ee* as in *feet,* last *e* as in novel).

Note, too, that "precedence," applied to "the act or state of preceding; priority," as, "this invitation has precedence over all others," is also accented on the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ense.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Humorist: The latest invention is a talking alarm clock. We understand that the more expensive models whisper soothingly that it is a rotten shame, but it's time to get up—and, anyway, the water in the bathroom is nice and warm.

Los Angeles Times: There comes a time in a man's life when a woman has to have a new winter coat.

Richmond Times Dispatch: The German invention of a synthetic wood substitute for meat raises a novel point in etiquette. Should the planked steak be served first or the plank?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Humility

Washington

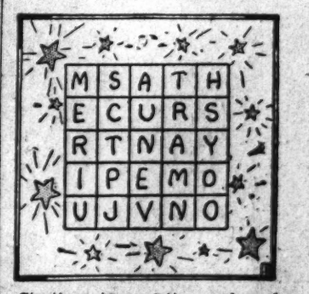
THE surest sign of greatness of character is humility. A woman, the daughter of a former Ambassador, had visited many times in the palatial homes of royalty. In her reduced circumstances of later years she found herself in a very small apartment with few luxuries. This did not, however, separate her from her former friends, among whom were many wealthy and elegant families.

On one occasion, hearing that a member of a royal family and her daughters were in the city, she telephoned to renew her friendship and invited them to tea in her modest apartment. It so happened that the maid left the day the distinguished visitors decided to come. In her dilemma the woman gathered courage and asked a friend if she could spare one of her servants just for the time necessary. But this was found impossible.

At this point the two lovely daughters of the friend agreed between themselves to come to the rescue by donning maid's costumes and by planning and serving refreshments for her and her royal guests.

The afternoon went off with rare charm, and needless to say perfect service, and the girls look back on the occasion as one of true joy in humble service.

Planets Puzzle



Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of 10 major planets or constellations.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "A" Puzzle:
Ant, Anvil, Acorn, Arch, Apron, Arrow, Anchor.

Tunk and Tollywamp

On the way to the Land of Wakenplay, Koko, the mud turtle, is ferrying Tunk, the elephant, across the river on his back, with Tollywamp, the frog, leading the way. Tunk looks around, loses his balance and falls into the water. By the time Koko reaches Tollywamp to tell him of Tunk's mishap, the elephant has been carried some distance down the river by the swift current.

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Lausanne—and After

THERE are many reasons why the United States' final decision not to participate in the Lausanne Conference is justifiable. President Hoover has shown himself sympathetic to the plea that the whole structure of the war debts should be revised in the light of the changed capacity of the debtors to pay the old schedules. Last month he went so far as to ask Congress to reconstitute the World War Foreign Debt Commission for that purpose. But Congress, in spite of an eloquent demonstration by Secretary Andrew W. Mellon of the debtors' changed circumstances, refused to heed the request from the White House, and agreed to the Hoover moratorium only after attaching a rider which put Congress on record as opposed to debt reduction.

Any further effort to change the decision of Congress at a time when it is showing a rare willingness to coöperate with the President in handling the national emergency would spoil the chances of the legislation now being put through. President Hoover has wisely decided against the venture. Lest there should seem to be any narrow isolationism in this attitude, it might be said that the legislation now being enacted at Washington should hasten the recovery of Europe as well as that of the United States. European economists have pointed out on many occasions that the contemplated mobilization of the unused credit resources of the United States is bound to spell an improvement of prices, and that this should be felt along the whole level of world prices.

But the decision not to participate in the Lausanne parley does nothing to remove the dilemma that will face the European conferees. Their meeting will seem like "Hamlet" without the Prince. To understand the European view of the relation between reparations and the United States, it is necessary to go back to the Young plan, under the ægis of which the conference is being held. Two-thirds of the reparations received from Germany are earmarked by the recipients to make their war debt payments to Washington. The European attitude has been consistent since the Young plan was drawn up. "Let the United States cancel the war debts and we will cancel two-thirds of the German reparations"—so it runs.

The other third, going mainly to France, is, according to French figures, a very much reduced contribution for the restoration of the devastated areas, and there are many schemes on foot which would make these payments economically tolerable to Germany. Either they could be received as now and re-lent to German enterprise, or they could be paid in marks into the account of the World Bank at Basel.

What about the other two-thirds? In view of the attitude of Congress, the time is premature to talk about concessions on war debts as the price of helping Germany. There are many observers who have warned the statesmen against any further avoidance of a definitive reparations resettlement, but, in the absence of the United States, little else seems possible. The wisest thing for the delegates to do in the circumstances would be to apply another moratorium, on condition that this is applied in turn by the United States to their own war debts, and to employ the next few months in the exploration of a completely new deal.

One of the most gratifying signs of recent times is the absence of any jingoistic response in France to Chancellor Bruening's call for an end to reparations. As Mr. Newton D. Baker has said, in other years this would have resulted in the occupation of the Ruhr. Today it is a point of view that will be argued over the conference table at Lausanne, and it gives hope of an agreement.

A Change in the Philippines

GOV.-GEN. DWIGHT F. DAVIS, who has just retired from the Philippines, was deservedly popular with the Filipinos. He owed his success in part to his personal qualities, which proved to be as engaging to Manila as to Washington society, but chiefly it was due to his political program. When he went to the islands he inherited the policy of Gov.-Gen. Henry L. Stimson, which was to give the Philippine Legislature more of a place in government than had been allowed in the Wood régime.

This did not mean any letting down in authority of the executive arm of the Government. Where Governor-General Harrison almost sacrificed it, and Governor-General Wood unduly emphasized it, Governor-General Davis steered a middle course. The problem in this respect is precisely the same as that which faces American Presidents. The "fencing match" between executive and legislature calls for executive tact and diplomacy. So it is in Manila, and Mr. Davis soon showed himself to be the man for the job, pushing the Legislature constantly to the front in the enunciation of a common policy and gathering around himself the civilian advisers that Governor-General Stimson appointed in place of the "Cavalry Cabinet" of Governor-General Wood.

Governor-General Davis constantly stressed the need for economic development. In language not so blunt but equally forceful, he echoed Rizal, the hero of the Filipinos, who said, "Too many words, too little work." The more ardent politicos did not like the reminder that political agitation buttered no parsnips. But among the temperate section of the population it had a sobering effect, especially as the Governor-General's remarks came at a time when the independence movement was being adopted in the United States by interests that wanted to free the Philippines only for the purpose of levying tariffs on Filipino products. That economic development is the problem of the islands becomes clear when it is borne in view that only 20 per cent of the tillable land is in use.

The new Governor-General, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, may be expected to adopt the policy that has marked the administrations of his two predecessors. For it has been his own in Porto Rico. His sympathy with the Porto Ricans, after the hurricane which swept over the island in 1928, helped him to win support for a program of financial housecleaning and economic diversification. His was a notable administration in Porto Rico, and he goes to his new post with the promise of an equally notable one.

The Woman and Her Ballot

THE discerning use of the vote and "intelligent grasp of world affairs" was recently urged upon women by Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College at Oakland, Calif., speaking before the Institute of International Relations.

In this, Dr. Reinhardt sounded the keynote of the political refrain that will be heard with greater frequency and in increasing volume during the coming months of the presidential campaign. It is not too far removed to recall that in the election of 1928, the "women's vote" was the high prize. Toward its capture both political parties put forth their utmost efforts through the propaganda channels of their state and national organizations. It seems not unlikely that similar efforts will be exerted this year, when the political situation promises to be at least as tense as it was four years ago. The presidential election always is of paramount importance, since not only the President is chosen, but many members of Congress, and in many states the governors and state legislators also, are elected at the same time.

A sort of stock phrase often heard is that "women are primarily interested in the public affairs that directly affect their homes and families." Well, are there any public affairs that do not touch the home? Taxes and rents, crime and the liquor question, adequate schools and transportation, and civic cleanliness—these all walk boldly into the home and into the family conversation. Furthermore, international affairs, the well-being of nations and world peace are subjects that persist in gaining recognition at the dinner table and the fireside.

Wherever taxes are too high or schools inadequate or crime rampant and guardians of the law traitorous, it is usually because officeholders somewhere along the line have been inefficient or derelict in duty; and women's votes helped put them into office. The part of the intelligent voter, then, is to assume the responsibility of learning more about the candidates, to make a study of the character of the men seeking office, their honesty and ability, their records and the aims for which they are known to stand.

Women have been heard to object, "But how can I find out about these things?" Fortunately, today there are many mediums of general information. The newspapers, the radio and the news reel constantly bring comprehensive advices about current affairs. For more specific details concerning individuals seeking office, there are authentic sources from which reliable information may be had.

That the women's vote may be the deciding factor in any election seems obvious when it is considered that the number of women eligible to vote in 1928 constituted 49.1 per cent of the total electorate. This vote used, and the ballots counted, could be a formidable power in governmental affairs. But to be effective the vote must be used.

The Seven Towns of Britain

THE mysteries which lie behind the figures of the British census of 1931 have not yet been probed to their depths, and years will have passed before all the information they hold will have been brought to light.

Prof. C. B. Fawcett of London University has deduced from them that Great Britain is tending to become a country consisting of seven towns, with seven economic centers, around which revolve the lives of persons forming seven economic units. Each of these units he speaks of as a "conurbation." Thus the conurbation of London extends somewhat beyond the boundaries of the so-called "Greater London," and includes a population of approximately 10,000,000.

His six other urban units in Britain are those of Manchester, Birmingham, West Yorkshire, Glasgow, Merseyside (Liverpool) and Tyneside. He might, perhaps, have added the Cardiff-Newport area as an eighth.

The point that arises is not merely that these seven are the largest and most important of the town areas, nor even that they already include half of the total urban population of Great Britain. What is even more remarkable is that during the last ten years their rate of increase has been nearly twice as fast as that in the rest of the country. If this process continues, the Britain of the not distant future will consist exclusively of seven or eight towns or town areas.

For each of these there will be one humming center of metropolitan activity, from which will radiate local electric railways, roads with their local automobile traffic, and telephone lines belonging to the one telephone area. Each will tend to have its own coördinated transport system and its own town-planning authority, providing zones of open country between layers of built-up townland.

There will be a movement for establishing in each case one powerful authority for local government, to which the dozens of small authorities now treading on one another's toes will be subordinate. An elected governing body exercising authority over one of the seven conurbations of Great Britain would draw to itself local patriotism and prestige, and would be able to take over many duties now discharged by Parliament. Thus Parliament would be set free for larger tasks, and the machinery of national government would work more smoothly.

Thus a study of census figures shows how Britain is shaping itself, and how reformers may get to work to anticipate changed conditions.

Why Not?

THERE is a quality of generosity in the recently announced settlement of the long-standing frontier dispute between the two Arabian monarchs, King Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz and Imam Yahia of the Yemen, that appeals to the imagination.

Here was a feud of many years' standing, which carried with it possibilities of war. It concerned the ownership of the Aro Mountains, a forbidding range which separates the two principalities. After years of fruitless negotiations the two monarchs agreed to arbitrate. And whom did the Imam select as arbitrator? None other than his rival, King Ibn Saud. The latter, not to be outdone in generosity, awarded the disputed territory to his rival. Not since the days of Harun-al-Rashid, the Magnificent, Caliph of Bagdad, and hero of the "Arabian Nights," has such a delightful deed been chronicled from Arabia.

Why should not the western nations take a leaf out of the book of the two Arab monarchs? Might not Premier Laval, for example, appoint Chancellor Bruening as arbitrator of the amount that Germany should pay in reparations? And might not President Hoover invite Mr. MacDonald to fix the amount of Britain's war debt to America? Or, if you prefer, let the names be switched around and have Chancellor Bruening appoint M. Laval as arbitrator, while Mr. MacDonald pins his faith to the justice of Mr. Hoover.

After all, the responsibility of knowing that one's own decision and no other will be the settlement of disputed rights imposes a powerful desire to make the decision a fair and unselfish one. If the Arab example were followed in these European instances, the result probably would not be greatly unlike the Aro Mountains award.

Surely, the western sense of justice and its ideals of generosity are not one whit behind those of Arabia. All that is needed is to strike the right chords.

Chicago and King George

THE private war between Chicago and King George which was conducted by Chicago's recent Mayor, William Hale Thompson, subsided when Mr. Thompson retired. Ostensibly Chicago and the British monarch are now at peace. However, a number of Chicagoans feel sensitive as to the King. Their interests are quite different from those of their former Mayor. Not being in office or in quest of office, their sentiments are not political. What they are after is sleep.

The trouble is that King George has waked up sundry Chicagoans before 5 o'clock in the morning. He doesn't do it often—in fact, he does it rarely. But he may do it again.

When King George speaks over the radio to America, he causes a large circle of Chicagoans to set their alarm clocks. The King has more friends than critics in Chicago, and they are willing to do the unprecedented to hear what he has to say. So up they pop before daylight, and tune in. These have no complaint. They have an understanding of the King and his love of his subjects, and they like him for it.

But much of Chicago lives in apartment buildings, and unfortunately the walls of many of these apartments are thin. The neighbors are favored, whether or no, by the radio. Because when King George speaks at 11 o'clock in the morning in England, an admiring family group gathers around the radio before break of day in Chicago. As the monarch's voice rolls out full toned from the loudspeaker and penetrates into the apartments below or above, other families begin to stir in their slumber, and to rouse. "What's the matter with the Joneses, that they've got their radio on at *this* hour?" becomes a plaint. And later on in the day they hear it was King George.

Chicago is less disturbed, however, than might be expected in view of the incitement by its recent Mayor. After all, it is quite a novelty to be waked up by a king.

Editorial Notes

The youngster quoted in Parent's Magazine as having replied, after a warning to be careful when crossing streets, "I always wait for the empty space to come by," was not so far wrong after all, for in most cities the "empty spaces" come along far less frequently than the rapidly moving motorcars.

The mariner who sailed 900,000 miles in San Francisco Bay without ever going to sea somewhat resembles many modern city dwellers who walk or ride thousands of miles a year on floors, sidewalks and pavements without traversing a foot of original earth.

A new use for traffic lights has been found. A New York merchant finds that when the light turns red and pedestrians are obliged to wait a few moments, sales increase. Here's a stop signal that starts things moving.

Mr. Stimson has improved on the technique of the house-to-house canvassers; he has kept the Open Door ajar without "putting his foot in it."

Instead of the various kinds of insurance offered by some newspapers to promote circulation, subscribers probably prefer insured news.

Puss in Sea Boots

IF SEAGOING cats are different from those that look out upon the world from such sequestered stations as that temperate area beneath the kitchen stove, the market window's broad, dull stage, or even the most fascinating and luxurious of all feline haunts—the open fireside—environment makes them so.

This does not mean that sea cats are a superior sort. The vicissitudes attendant upon their roving careers often withhold from them many of the cultural influences which make your cat and mine such radiantly cheerful creatures. Nor yet should this imply that a sea cat is never known to quail at the fury of the gale; nor that he merely crams his sou'wester more firmly over his ears at the ominous snarl of white-fanged seas; and, during long days afloat, does not object to salt horse, frozen meat, stale water, or milk made from powder—all of which he shares with men who travel the ocean tracks.

"One hand for the ship and one for yourself" in heavy weather, is a tradition which long has held among seamen. But I never have seen a ship's cat show the slightest inclination to surrender as much as one claw to the cause of any ship. But then, a cat's barometer is a swishing shower of spray, or maybe a solid sea, belated indications of bad weather at best; and caution is the lead which sounds out the course of his sea career.

Was there ever a greater hero, or heroine, among cats than Josephine, that tiny, slender creature which shared the adventure on the ice at Little America with the Byrd antarctic explorers?

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An unsung hero, more obscure even than Josephine, is the cat belonging to the Finnish full-rigged ship Grace Harwar of Mariehamn. In 1929, this grand old relic of the Scottish Clydeside's shipbuilding artistry loaded a cargo of the season's wheat at the little South Australian grain port, Walaroo, raised anchor in the month of May, and with thirteen boys before the mast, the skipper, two mates, a Swedish-speaking Negro cook and a cat, set out at the beginning of winter to Falmouth for orders.

And what of the cat that shared the hardships of a winter rounding of Cape Horn? One of the "focsle" crowd, a true adventurer, came ashore with a motion-picture film which, in these declining days of sail, may make the name of Grace Harwar famous among ships. And in this enduring pictorial record of the old order of sea travel one will always get a glimpse of a true ship's cat—a tiger-striped, lean-limbed, gaunt-sided cat that looks into the grinning face of the Barbados cook with an understanding, wistful gaze; that basks in the drowsy sunshine of the trades as though there had never been a Cape Horn and flooded cabins in a ship that staggered many days under a burden of wind and water borne out of an antarctic winter away to the southward.

From the Baltic Sea to the barren guano deposits of Luderitz Bay on the southwest coast of Africa, thence to the United States, out to South Australia, round the Horn to Queenstown, and back to Finland to lay up because there are few cargoes to be had for sailing ships, briefly traces the track of this far-traveled cat. And in the end, Grace Harwar's cat must have come to port, the weariest but wisest of all feline shellbacks.

Should the old full-rigger never again unfold her great white wings to Cape Horn gales, her passing would be regretted by all who love old ships. As for Grace Harwar's cat—well, there are no Cape Horns in the haven of Mariehamn.

From oilskins and windjammers to brass-bounders and transatlantic liners, is the change evoked by momentary recollections of the cat encountered while I was a passenger in the Leviathan. It was during the dinner hour that the ship's cat made its bow before guests in the sumptuous saloon. Up the carpeted clearing in the center of the great hall, steering a course to fetch the Commodore's table, came a small, willowy, black cat, meowing as it stepped blithely along. Above its glossy back twitched a restless tail, poised like a question mark that was a slender corroboration of the inquisitiveness which gleamed in the eyes of its brusque little owner.

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Despite the spontaneity of the passengers' welcome, waiters closed in with an air of misapprehension. One of them removed a linen piece draped over an immaculate sleeve, waving it in the face of the friendly intruder with the gusto of a toreador. Although visibly flustered at this unusual invasion, it was the chief steward who arose to the heights of leadership. Abandoning his stiff-backed demeanor for the fraction of a second, he pounced on the unsuspecting puss, and seized it peremptorily around its thin body. Down the hall he sallied with the haughtiness of a Grenadier Guard.

But the situation was too much even for that worthy officer. Spurred on by the amusement of the onlookers, as well as by the squirming cat, his parade turned to a hasty retreat. When the steward had fairly stormed through the swinging doors of the pantry, a sigh of mingled resignation and mild reproach arose in the wake of the episode. After all, the appearance of a cat in first class, especially what, it would appear, was a typical ship's cat, is a rare occurrence in Western Ocean palaces.

It is a fact, though, that a cat can go to sea and still maintain the best traditions of his kind ashore. The master of a certain ship in the intercoastal cargo trade had a handsome gray angora, obtained in Persia on a voyage out to the East.

This feline satrap was never known to overstep the boundaries of the bridge deck. Not that restrictions ever were imposed on the skipper's cat, but he was content to remain within the confines of the chart room, pilot house and master's suite. During the confusion and noisy disorder of working cargo, his favorite place was in a pilot-house window. There he would lie by the hour, his wide eyes intently following the course of each sling load of freight which was whisked into space, then dropped into the hold or out upon the pier. To him each hurtling load was an engrossing spectacle in itself, a gigantic spool and thread which swinging arms of steel dangled before his curious gaze.

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Almost any ship's cat would be the laughing stock of a cat show. But could his matted, brine-streaked coat, his wary, awkward lithesomeness, or his wide-eyed, ear-flattened characteristics all be pictured in their true significance, the feline "Barnacle Bill" quite deservedly would be acclaimed with the fanfare accorded a conquering hero. For whatever he may lack in social accomplishments, he more than offsets in exploits of a far more vigorous and practical nature. H. T.

Notes From German Cities

Actors As Salesmen

IN ONE of the large department stores just before Christmas a number of Berlin's most famous actors and actresses who had thought out a way of helping their less fortunate colleagues, opened in conjunction with the management a Christmas fair, where noted artists were the salesmen. The purchasers thus came face to face with their favorite actors, might even exchange a few words with them and, best of all, if articles to a certain amount were bought, might receive an autograph as well. To avoid overcrowding an admission fee of one mark was charged, but each visitor received a check which he could exchange in any part of the stores for goods to that amount. The proceeds of the fair were for the benefit of the poorer artists and made a considerable sum, for business was very brisk, while the coöperation of the store's management met with well merited reward.

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Leipzig's Gewandhaus

Leipzig is, perhaps, the most many-sided city in Germany. It is the seat of the Reichsgericht, the former imperial law court, which is the highest court of appeal. It is the center of the book trade, the home of the Tauchnitz volumes so beloved of British residents abroad. It is a busy commercial city, drawing visitors from all parts of the world to its famous fair. It is said to possess the largest railway station in Europe. In addition to all these important characteristics, Leipzig has ever been preëminent in the musical world. The Gewandhaus concerts date back 150 years. The original Gewandhaus was, as its name implies, the house of the cloth workers, but it became so famous by reason of the music and musicians intimately associated with it that when the concert management erected a more adequate building in 1884 the name was retained. Felix Mendelssohn was conductor and director of the Gewandhaus concerts from 1835 to 1847, and subsequent conductors were also men of note, including Julius Rietz and Arthur Nikisch, while present-day leaders of the superb orchestra are Bruno Walter and Wilhelm Furtwängler. An interesting "Historical Concert" opened the commemorative "Musik Week," with several numbers that had had a place on the Gewandhaus program 150 years ago.

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Chinese For Germans

One of the most unusual books of its kind is the comprehensive Chinese-German dictionary compiled by Werner Rüdenberg—a book which for years has been desired by German merchants dealing with the Far East. The author was in business in Shanghai when the war broke out, and under the stress of circumstances then took to giving lessons in the difficult but very interesting Chinese language. The absence of any Chinese-German dictionary presented many difficulties and Herr Rüdenberg, a great lover of languages, set about supplying the need. He was able to continue the work only after the war, when he was forced to return to Germany and took up his residence in Berlin. After some five years of closest application under many financial difficulties, the stupendous work was completed. It has been welcomed not only throughout Germany, but in other countries also—Holland, for example, where German is generally understood. In the Far East, also, the book is valued where Chinese is understood, thus in Japan, which possesses no Japanese-German dictionary. Twenty years ago it was popularly said that no European was able to master the Chinese language, but since the publication of this book the saying no longer holds.

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Frankfurt In Miniature

In order that the old part of the city of Frankfurt — which presents the real picture of one of the oldest and most beautiful commercial German cities—should not be consigned to oblivion by the influx of modern buildings, the Frankfurt Museum of History has commissioned the sculptor Treuner to make a copy of the cathedral and other venerable buildings. These models are to be 200 times smaller than the originals, are to be as true to them in every detail as possible, and eventually will be placed in the museum. Frankfurt was for many centuries the coronation city of Germany. It is Goethe's birthplace.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Why Prohibition?

WHEN I remember that during saloon days Keeley institutes and other institutions for curing drunkards were turning out their cured patients by tens of thousands annually, and then learn through a recent survey that of the 300 such institutions only thirteen now exist, half of which are without patients, do you blame me for getting enthusiastic for prohibition? When I learned that the Federal Government had to establish twenty-eight such institutions at their army posts, and in one year treated as many as 14,000 soldiers, but under prohibition has closed up all such institutions, is it surprising that the wets have difficulty in talking to me about prohibition being a failure?

When they talk to me about the law not being enforced and I remember that the saloons did not respect the laws passed to regulate them any better than the bootleggers respect the Volstead Act today, are you surprised that I am not so dumb as to fall for this propaganda?

When I read in the papers of the wet leader who made a survey of the speakeasies of America, announcing how many are to be found in each state, and recall that when we had saloons we had more speakeasies than this wet now claims, can you blame me for preferring prohibition to regulation?

When I read from authoritative sources that in the enforcement of law in general only one person is arrested for every ten felonies committed and only one arrested person is convicted where three are arrested, do you blame me for believing that we are enforcing our dry laws about as well as any other?

America's fight for sobriety covers more than a hundred years, and no method of handling the liquor problem has ever obtained the successful results that we are having today under the Eighteenth Amendment. The history of the fight in every nation sustains the same conclusion, namely, that the most rigid prohibition of the liquor traffic is the most easily enforced, and gets the best results.—*George W. Carroll*, in the *Beaumont* (Texas) *Enterprise*.

New Year's Resolutions

A LITTLE less impatient with those we deem too slow; a little less of arrogance because of all we know; a little more humility, seeing our worth is slight; we are such trivial candles compared to stars at night! A little more forgiving and swifter to be kind; a little more desirous the word of praise to find; the word of praise to utter and make a heart rejoice; a little bit more careful to speak with gentle voice. A little more true eagerness to understand each other; a little more real striving to help a shipwrecked brother. A little more high courage to each task that must be done. These be our resolutions—and God help everyone!—*Wilhelmina Stitch*, in "*Mingled Yarn*" (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London).